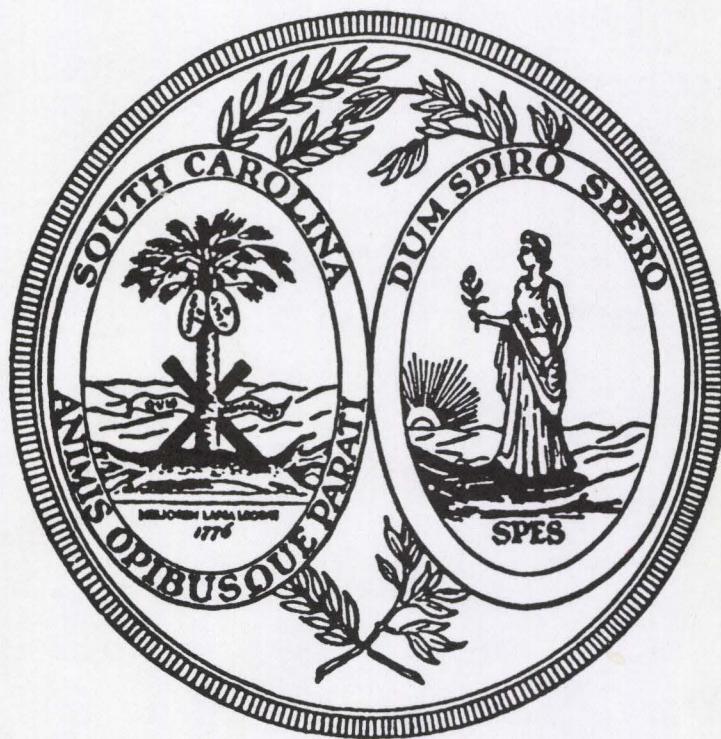


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SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

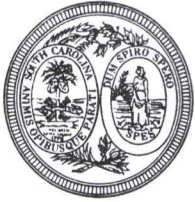


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ANNUAL REPORT 1994 - 1995



south carolina department of corrections

P.O. BOX 21787/4444 BROAD RIVER ROAD/COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29221-1787
TELEPHONE (803) 896-8555
MICHAEL W. MOORE, Director

April 7, 1996

The Honorable David M. Beasley
Governor of South Carolina
State House
Post Office Box 11369
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Governor Beasley:

As the new Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, it is my pleasure to submit to you this report for the period of July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995.

The Department of Corrections continues to be affected by many factors--a growing inmate population which is younger and more violent, together with security staff shortages. Throughout the year, we have, however, maintained the custody and control of our inmate population.

I attribute this accomplishment to our uniformed personnel--the Correctional Officers who put their lives on the line on a daily basis. Working in a very stressful and potentially volatile environment at salaries lower than other law enforcement personnel, our officers have nonetheless maintained order in our state prisons.

As you are very much aware, recent legislation and citizen awareness have centered on crime, and mandated changes are having an impact on our inmate population. We know that the general public wants protection from the offender, offender accountability, effective offender programming, and offender restitution. The public also wants increased input into the Criminal Justice System.

As a result, the South Carolina Department of Corrections has taken a new direction in its operation. The Agency's number one priority is "public safety." Our goals are to protect the public, our employees and the offenders, to develop a staff committed to fiscal responsibility, and to prepare the offender for community re-entry.

I anticipate greater pressures on the Department of Corrections as new laws and compliance requirements are imposed. As Director, I am confident that both uniformed staff and the leadership of the Agency will continue to uphold the highest standards in operating our state's correctional system as we face new challenges.

This report contains information on the Department's statutory authority, history, correctional institutions, personnel, programs, and the inmate population (including extensive statistical data). We hope it will be informative and useful to you, to Members of the General Assembly, and to others who require information about South Carolina's prison operations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Michael W. Moore", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Michael W. Moore

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1994-95**

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SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

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(Any data published in these tables and figures for prior years supersede those in previous reports.)

MISSION STATEMENT

It is the mission of the South Carolina Department of Corrections to:

Protect the public by operating a safe, secure, and humane state prison system, and in accordance with statutory and constitutional mandates, provide offenders under its jurisdiction with opportunities to become productive law-abiding citizens.

What the public requires from the South Carolina Department of Corrections:

- Protection from the Offender
- Offender Accountability
- Effective Offender Programming
- Community Service and Restitution
- Increased input into the Criminal Justice System

The South Carolina Department of Correction's Goals:

- To protect the public, employees, and offenders
- To develop a staff committed to professionalism and fiscal responsibility
- To prepare the offenders for community re-entry

SCDC VISION AND VALUES

OUR VISION

To be the best Corrections Agency in the nation providing a balance of services to both the public and the offenders.

OUR VALUES

Professionalism

We are committed to excellent performance in every aspect of our work. As primary goals, we pursue efficiency and effectiveness in our services and quality in our work, recognizing the essential role of two-way communication in the successful achievement of these goals.

Respect for the Individual

We uphold the dignity of each individual and recognize that the success of the organization is dependent upon the combined efforts and contributions of each person. We are committed to ensuring that everyone is treated with courtesy, understanding, and respect.

Ethical Behavior

We expect honesty, integrity, and moral behavior as essential parts of our performance, both on and off the job. We recognize that our effectiveness is directly dependent upon the trust which we earn through ethical behavior.

Openness to Change

We accept change as a positive force. We view our daily working environment as one which not only accepts, but requires, informed risk taking and change. We adapt not only to changing technologies and opportunities, but also to the changing needs of those we serve.

A Safe and Positive Environment

We are committed to providing a safe and positive environment. We affirm the right of each individual to a clear sense of Agency direction, proper recognition for accomplishments, and encouragement with opportunity for personal and professional development.

DIRECTORY OF KEY ADMINISTRATORS

(As Announced through December 31, 1995)

Headquarters

Director Michael W. Moore*
Executive Assistant Sandra S. Jeffcoat
Office of Executive Affairs** David Jordan
Office of General Counsel Larry C. Batson
Executive Assistant, Legal Settlements & Compliance Vacant*
Division Director of Inspections, Safety, and Inmate Affairs Blake E. Taylor, Jr.
Division Director of Internal Affairs** Alan L. Waters*
Division Director of Internal Audits John A. Davis
Division Director of Operational Review** Dan McGehee*

Deputy Director for Administration Sam D. O'Kelley
Administrative Services Manager Donna Hodges
Division Director of Budget & Planning Glen Franz
Division Director of Engineering and Construction (Acting) William H. Harmon
Division Director of Maintenance** William H. Harmon
Division Director of Human Resources John Near
Division Director of Resource & Information Management Dr. Lorraine T. Fowler
Division Director of Support Services Les G. Sweigart
Division Director of Training & Staff Development Lew Jernigan

Deputy Director for Health Services Dr. S. Hunter Rentz*
Administrative Services Manager Theresa Jordan*
Associate Director of Medical & Professional Health Services Dr. Glenn Alewine*
Associate Director of Behavioral Medicine** Dr. Wilton Hellams*
Associate Director of Administration** Robert Wood*

Deputy Director for Operations William D. Catoe
Administrative Services Manager Vacant*
Division Director of Classification Sammie D. Brown
Division Director of Inmate Operations & Control (Acting) Frances Stroker
Division Director of Security Kenneth D. McKellar
Division Director of Transportation Management Ron McLean

Deputy Director for Program Services Tony Strawhorn
Administrative Services Manager Betty Robinson
Division Director of Community Services Barry Mock*
Division Director of Educational Services Dr. James Archie
Division Director of Industries Tony Ellis
Division Director of Inmate Services** Milan O'Bradovich*

*Change from last Annual Report

**New Division created since last Annual Report

Correctional Institutions

Appalachian Correctional Region

Regional Director	Donald F. Dease
Deputy Regional Director	Richard S. Lindler*
Blue Ridge Work/Pre-Release Center, Warden	James H. Whitworth
Catawba Work Center, Warden	R. Brien Ward
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, Warden	Martha A. Wannamaker*
Dutchman Correctional Institution, Warden	S. R. (Dick) Witskowski*
Givens Youth Correction Center, Warden	Stanley M. Baldwin
Greenwood Unit at Leath, Warden	E. Richard Bazzle
Leath Correctional Institution for Women, Warden	E. Richard Bazzle
Livesay Work Center, Warden	Richard Smith
McCormick Correctional Institution, Warden	Colie Rushton*
Northside Correctional Institution, Warden	Robert H. Mauney
Perry Correctional Institution, Warden	Phoebe B. Johnson*

Coastal Correctional Region

Regional Director	L. J. Allen
Deputy Regional Director	Robert W. Donlin
Allendale Correctional Institution, Warden	Geraldine P. Miro
Coastal Work Center, Warden	Frank A. Smith
Lieber Correctional Institution, Warden	Willie Weldon*
MacDougall Correctional Institution, Warden	Edsel T. Taylor
***Ridgeland Correctional Institution, Warden	P. Douglas Taylor*

Eastern Correctional Region

Regional Director	George N. Martin, III*
Deputy Regional Director	Benjamin Montgomery*
Evans Correctional Institution, Warden	Robert Ward*
***Kershaw Correctional Institution	Vacant
Lee Correctional Institution, Warden	William R. Davis*
Palmer Work Center, Warden	Nathaniel Hughes, Jr.*
Turbeville Correctional Institution, Warden	Ralph S. Beardsley
Wateree River Correctional Institution, Warden	John H. Carmichael, Jr.

Midlands Correctional Region

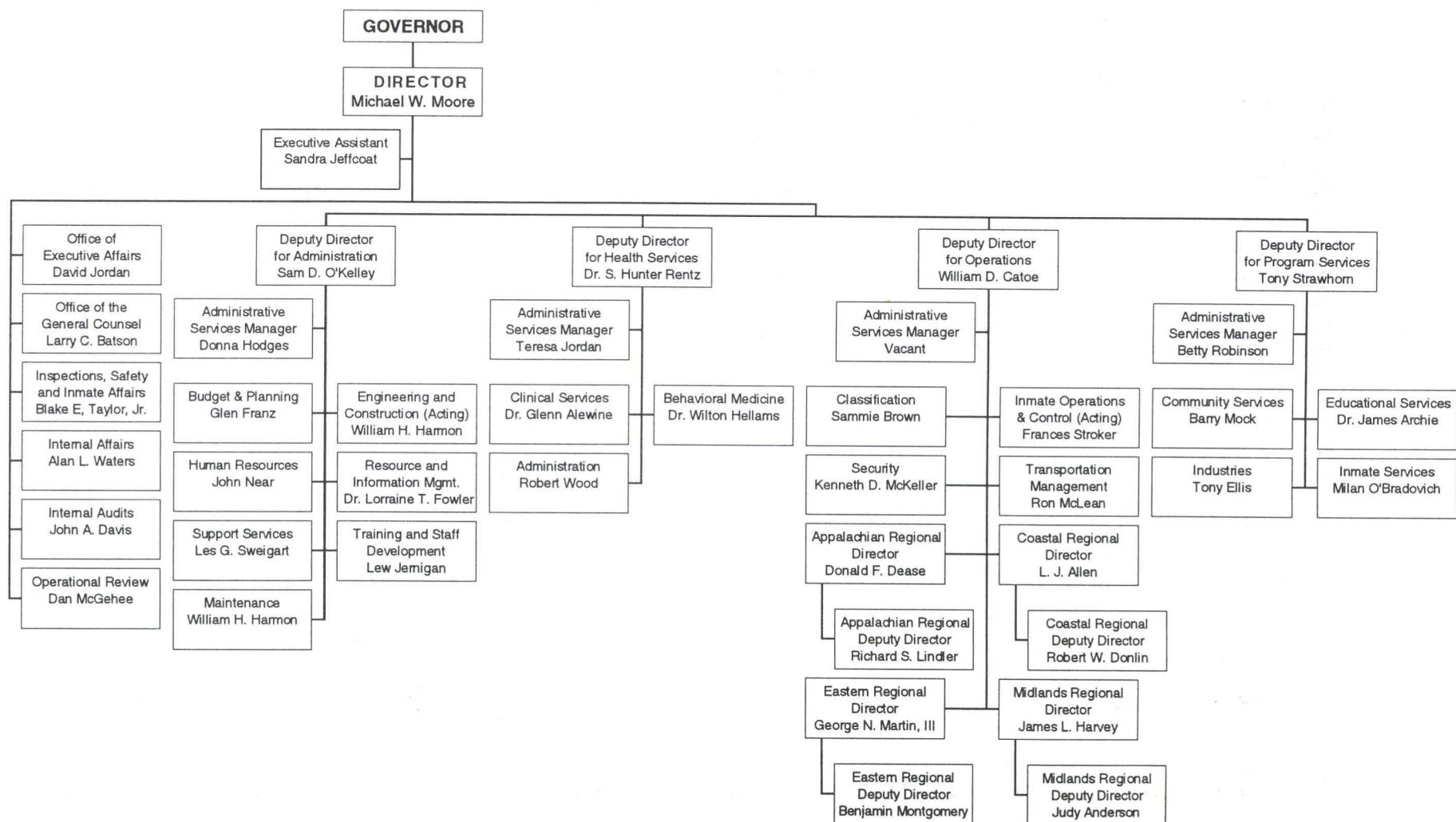
Regional Director	James L. Harvey
Deputy Regional Director	Judy Anderson
Broad River Correctional Institution, Warden	Charlie J. Cepak
Campbell Work Center, Warden	Carl J. Frederick*
Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden	James D. Beam
Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden	Laurie F. Bessinger
Lower Savannah Work Center, Warden	John H. McCall
Manning Correctional Institution, Warden	Rickie Harrison
State Park Correctional Center, Warden	Terry R. Candee
Stevenson Correctional Institution, Warden	Bernard McKie*
Trenton Correctional Institution, Warden	George T. Hagan*
Walden Correctional Institution, Warden	Ed M. McCrory
Watkins Pre-Release Center, Warden	Carl J. Frederick
Women's Correctional Institution, Warden	Mary B. Scott

*Change from last Annual Report

**New Division created since last Annual Report

***Not Open

FIGURE 1
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

The Department is organized into four primary functional offices, or areas of responsibility: administration, health services, operations, and program services, each of which is headed by a Deputy Director. Other specific staff functions are attached to the Director's Office as described below.

Office of The Director

Within the office of the Director are the following specialized administrative staff support divisions/offices:

Office of Executive Affairs

Conducts liaisons with governmental offices, the legislature, correctional institutions, and others as required. Keeps the Director informed of significant legislation, programs, and procedures. Responsible for all public information, media contacts, and public relations including the crime prevention programs and the victim-witness registration/notification office.

Office of General Counsel

Provides legal advice to the Director and the Department, and represents the Department and its employees under prescribed circumstances in legal actions. The Office of Legal Settlements and Compliance is responsible for monitoring compliance with the terms of any court orders or consent decrees, in particular the Plyler v. Evatt consent decree, under which the Department is currently operating.

Division of Inspections, Safety, and Inmate Affairs

Responsible for conducting inspections of all state, county, and municipal detention facilities and enforcing standards, fire/life safety codes, and other government regulations. The Division also provides agency-wide coordination for the safety program. Manages the inmate grievance mechanism and furnishes general ombudsman services for the inmate population.

Division of Internal Affairs

Conducts criminal and major administrative investigations for the agency as primary investigative arm and functions as chief law enforcement liaison with outside law enforcement in investigative matters.

Division of Internal Audits

Provides management with a protective and constructive service through an independent review, analysis, and appraisal of: (1) financial and other operating activities and (2) the economy and efficiency with which resources are utilized and programs are conducted.

Division of Operational Review

Administers the standards and accreditation program of the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections/American Correctional Association for individual facilities and is responsible for developing and implementing a system of operational reviews for individual facilities to ensure compliance of operations with policy directives.

Office of the Deputy Director for Administration

The Deputy Director for Administration directs the budgeting, planning, purchasing, food services, personnel, financial accounting, offender records management, computer operations, and training programs throughout the Department. These functions are carried out through seven divisions:

Division of Budget and Planning

Prepares all budget requests for submission to the Governor, Budget and Control Board, and Legislature, reconciles expenditures with appropriations, and prepares all capital improvement plans and requests for bond approval. Also conducts monitoring, allocation, and internal control of budgets.

Division of Engineering and Construction

Manages all phases of programming, design, and construction for all new construction and major renovation projects.

Division of Maintenance

Has the primary responsibility for maintenance of all SCDC facilities.

Division of Human Resources

Performs all the activities associated with recruiting and hiring of employees, provides payroll and benefits, reviews and approves classifications and compensation levels, and ensures fair and consistent employee treatment.

Division of Resource and Information Management

Manages financial accounting; offender records; offender management system; statistical analysis and operations research; fiscal and personnel systems; network operations; telecommunications, and executive information for policy and legislative evaluation.

Division of Support Services

Directs purchasing, contracting, food services, commissary, canteen, agricultural and dairy operations as well as the solid waste management and recycling programs.

Division of Training and Staff Development

Provides pre-employment and in-service training for all employees, including LETA certification.

Office of the Deputy Director for Health Services

The Office of the Deputy Director for Health Services provides a full range of medical, dental and psychiatric inmate services utilizing a managed care model. Through this office, the Department of Corrections provides 24-hour a day, seven days a week medical coverage throughout the state.

Division of Medical and Professional Health Services

Renders medical, dental, and psychiatric care to the inmate population. Psychiatric care is provided at Gilliam Psychiatric Hospital and Intermediate Care Psychiatric Umbrella Units at Kirkland Correctional Institution. Dental clinics operate throughout fifteen institutions. There are state employed physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory and x-ray personnel as well as support services. Health care services (hospitals and consulting physicians) serve on a referral basis under contract. Nine SCDC Institutions have privatized health care under a contract with Correctional Medical Services (CMS).

Office of the Deputy Director for Operations

The Office of the Deputy Director for Operations directs the management of all prison operations; security; classification and vehicles throughout the prison system. Within the Office of the Deputy Director for Operations are four regional offices for prison operations - Appalachian, Coastal, Eastern, and Midlands as well as the following divisions and offices:

Division of Classification

Oversees unit classification at SCDC institutions, assigning inmates to appropriate housing and custody; conducts periodic reviews of institutional adjustments; oversees state classification and the movement of inmates among SCDC facilities and designated facilities; supervises inmate processing and initial classification.

Division of Inmate Operations and Control

Oversees certain activities related to the movement, status, and number of inmates in SCDC facilities and in designated facilities, and administers the Interstate Corrections Compact. Assists in escapee apprehensions and coordinates the return of apprehended escapees, both in state and out of state, to the control of SCDC.

Division of Security

Responsible for the Department's readiness to respond to emergency situations such as riots or hostage-taking. This office ensures that the special response teams, e.g., Reserve Emergency Platoons, Situation Control Teams, and Corrections Emergency Response Teams, are properly trained. This office also conducts monthly security audits of high security institutions, is responsible for the K-9 Drug Interdiction Program, the escape apprehension unit and the security threat group unit.

Division of Transportation Management

Responsible for the purchasing and maintenance of the Department's entire vehicle fleet, which numbers close to 1,000. Purchases, stocks and utilizes parts and other supplies as needed to repair those vehicles. Supplies Agency personnel with needed transportation by maintaining and scheduling the Agency's pool vehicles. Determines the need and coordinates the sale of those vehicles ready for salvage. Assists with the supervision of the Bus Transportation system as well. Also responsible for the purchasing and repair of the Agency's radio communications' needs.

Institutional Operations: Regional Offices

The state has four geographical regions to facilitate management and operation of facilities. Each of the regions is headed by a Regional Director who directs prison operations within his region. The regions are: Appalachian, Midlands, Coastal, and Eastern. Figure 2 outlines the four regions set-up effective July 1, 1994.

Office of the Deputy Director for Program Services

The Office of the Deputy Director for Program Services directs the education, industries, and community employment programs for inmates. Delivering a broad spectrum of program services under the supervision of this office during this fiscal year were the following divisions:

Division of Community Services

Oversees the selection and placement of certain offenders on the 30-day Pre-Release, Work, Short Term Work, and Residential Programs. Also responsible for the formulation, implementation, and interpretation of policies and procedures that guide the agency's pre-release, and work centers, the Work Camp/Labor Crew Program, and various programs within these centers/institutions. SCDC cooperates with the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services in the supervision of inmates released to that entity. Also, effective April and May, 1995, oversees the Shock Incarceration and Youthful Offender Act Programs.

Division of Educational Services

Administers and provides academic, literacy, vocational, special and career education and library services to the inmate population at 18 institutions, with satellites at pre-release and work centers. The "Palmetto Unified School District #1" offers a variety of vocational programs, including auto mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, and heavy equipment operation and repair. Academic programs include GED preparation, Level I & Level II, Literacy programs, and High School Diploma opportunities.

Division of Industries

Manages prison industries. Its products and services include the state motor vehicle license tags, furniture refinishing and repair, wooden case goods, laundry, apparel, office modular systems and furniture, and several private sector ventures.

OUTSTANDING EMPLOYEES

Annually, the Department recognizes its most outstanding correctional officer and other employees. This program is designed to show the Agency's appreciation for those who have demonstrated exceptional performance. Prior to 1991, recognition was given to one Correctional Officer and one Employee of the Year. Since 1991, one correctional officer and one employee from each of five other categories are recognized. Outstanding job accomplishments, self-development, and interpersonal relationships with fellow employees, inmates, and others are considered.

	<u>MANAGER</u>	<u>CORRECTIONAL OFFICER</u>	<u>ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT</u>
1994	James Beam	Brenda Young	Sadie Jolly
1993	Dr. Lorraine Fowler	Soloman Sainyo	Sandra Hayes
1992	Ed McCrory	Edward Roberts, Jr.	Donna Hodges
1991	Robert Donlin	Charles Sofko	Cynthia Sanders
	<u>SUPERVISOR</u>	<u>PROGRAM SERVICES</u>	<u>OPERATIONAL SUPPORT</u>
1994	Doris Powell	Bertie Blanding	Harry McHugh
1993	Daryl Giddings	Sandra Hummel	Ronald Jacques
1992	William Mitchell	Dr. Delores Taylor	Jacqueline Jackson
1991	Nathaniel McSwain	Bobby Avery	Clarence Todd
	<u>EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR</u>	<u>CORRECTIONAL OFFICER OF THE YEAR</u>	
1990	Louisa Brown	Bill E. Bright	
1989	Flora Brooks Boyd	Terrance Whittaker	
1988	Rickie Harrison	Rose M. Austin	
1987	Robert L. Foulks	Carmelita A. Streater	
1986	George A. Roof	Joseph M. Cavanaugh	
1985	Kenneth D. McKellar	William F. Gault	
1984	Kyuzo Miyaishi (Frankie San)	Frank Taylor	
1983	William T. Cave	Valerie W. Whitaker	

INSTITUTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was operating thirty-two correctional institutions as of June 30, 1995. These ranged in size and function from the largest, Lee Correctional Institution, with a certified safe and reasonable capacity of 1,472, to the smallest, Livesay Work Center, with a safe and reasonable capacity of 96. The thirty-two institutions are spread over four Correctional Regions, and each one, excluding the Eastern Correctional Region, has a facility for intake processing for men known as a Reception and Evaluation Center. These centers are adjacent to medium/maximum security institutions, i.e., Lieber, Perry, and Broad River Correctional Institutions. The Women's Correctional Institution also has a Reception Unit.

Effective January 1, 1988, the institutional capacities for minimum and medium/maximum security institutions changed as agreed upon in the Plyler v. Evatt (originally Nelson v. Leeke) Consent Decree, which the Department and the State of South Carolina entered into in 1985. As of June 30, 1995, the Department's "safe and reasonable" operating capacity was set at 17,567*. This capacity is subject to change as requirements of the decree are met or changed.

Additional details about these institutions, including average daily populations, design, and safe and reasonable capacities, may be found in Table 1. Their location within South Carolina is depicted in Figure 2.

*This capacity figure was "certified" by the Budget and Control Board.

TABLE 1
INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS	Level of Security	Description of Resident Population	Avg. Daily Population (ADP) FY1995	Design Capacity (DC)	ADP As A Percentage of DC	Safe and Reasonable Capacity (SRC)*	ADP As A Percentage of SRC
Appalachian Correctional Region							
Blue Ridge Work/Pre-Release Center	Level 1	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on pre-release or work programs	217	143	152%	208	104%
Catawba Work Center	Level 1	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	165	86	192%	188	88%
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	Level 3	Male, ages 17 and older	644	528	122%	528	122%
Dutchman Correctional Institution	Level 4	Male, ages 17 and older	658	624	105%	624	105%
Givens Youth Correction Center	Level 2	Male, ages 17 and older--primarily Youthful Offenders, ages 17-25	115	68	169%	123	93%
Greenwood Correctional Center	Level 2	Male, ages 17 and older	145	144	101%	174	83%
Leath Correctional Institution	Level 4	Female, ages 17 and older	340	384	89%	384	89%
Livesay Work Center	Level 1	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	130	96	135%	96	135%
McCormick Correctional Institution	Level 5	Male, ages 17 and older	1,103	600	184%	1,104	100%
Northside Correctional Institution	Level 2	Male, ages 17 and older	393	382	103%	382	103%
Perry Correctional Institution**	Level 5	Male, ages 17 and older--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	1,109	576	193%	768	144%
Coastal Correctional Region							
Allendale Correctional Institution	Level 5	Male, ages 17 and older	1,100	808	136%	1,099	100%
Coastal Work Center	Level 1	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	118	158	75%	144	82%
Lieber Correctional Institution**	Level 5	Male, ages 17 and older--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	1,295	696	186%	1,196	108%
MacDougall Correctional Institution	Level 3	Male, ages 17 and older	616	336	183%	576	107%
Eastern Correctional Region							
Evans Correctional Institution	Level 5	Male, ages 17 and older	1,101	808	136%	1,101	100%
Lee Correctional Institution	Level 5	Male, ages 17 and older	1,448	1,472	98%	1,472	98%
Palmer Work Center/Camp	Level 1	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	284	242	117%	292	97%
Turbeville Correctional Institution	Level 4	Male, ages 17 and older	172	1,130	15%	1,130	15%
Waterlee River Correctional Institution	Level 3	Male, ages 17 and older	706	456	155%	585	121%
Waterlee Shock Incarceration Unit	Level 2	Male, ages 17 to 29	154	192	80%	192	80%

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Avg. Daily Population (ADP) FY1995	Design Capacity (DC)	ADP As A Percentage of DC	Safe and Reasonable Capacity (SRC)*	ADP As A Percentage of SRC
Midlands Correctional Region							
Broad River Correctional Institution**	Level 5	Male, ages 17 and older--includes inmates undergoing reception processing Design/Safe and Reasonable Capacity includes 82-bed holding unit.	1,372	792	173%	1,236	111%
Campbell Work Center	Level 1	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	224	196	114%	246	91%
Goodman Correctional Institution	Level 2	Male, ages 17 and older	473	283	167%	364	130%
Kirkland Correctional Institution***	Level 5	Male, ages 17 and older	687	448	153%	608	113%
Lower Savannah Work Center/Camp	Level 1	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	204	141	145%	250	82%
Manning Correctional Institution	Level 3	Male, ages 17 and older	794	608	131%	450	176%
State Park Correctional Center	Level 2	Male and female, ages 17 and older-- (three separate units)	334	370	90%	409	82%
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit		Male--primarily geriatric/handicapped	115				
Women's Work Program Unit		Female--on work programs	95				
Palmetto Unit		Female--ages 17 and older	124				
Stevenson Correctional Institution	Level 2	Male, ages 17 and older	271	129	210%	264	103%
Trenton Correctional Institution	Level 3	Male, ages 17 and older--primarily Youthful Offenders	332	624	53%	624	53%
Walden Correctional Institution	Level 2	Male, ages 17 and older	348	246	141%	277	126%
Watkins Pre-Release Center	Level 1	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on pre-release programs	155	144	108%	144	108%
Women's Correctional Institution **	Level 5	Female, ages 17 and older--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	283	269	105%	323	88%
Women's Shock Incarceration Unit	Level 2	Female, ages 17 to 29	15	24	63%	25	60%

* The Safe and Reasonable Operating Capacity is consistent with the Plyler v. Evatt (originally Nelson v. Leeke) Consent Decree.

** These institutions provide intake services for their regions.

*** Average count for Kirkland Correctional Institution does not include Kirkland Infirmary, Gilliam Psychiatric Center, Maximum Security Unit, or Byrnes Clinic.

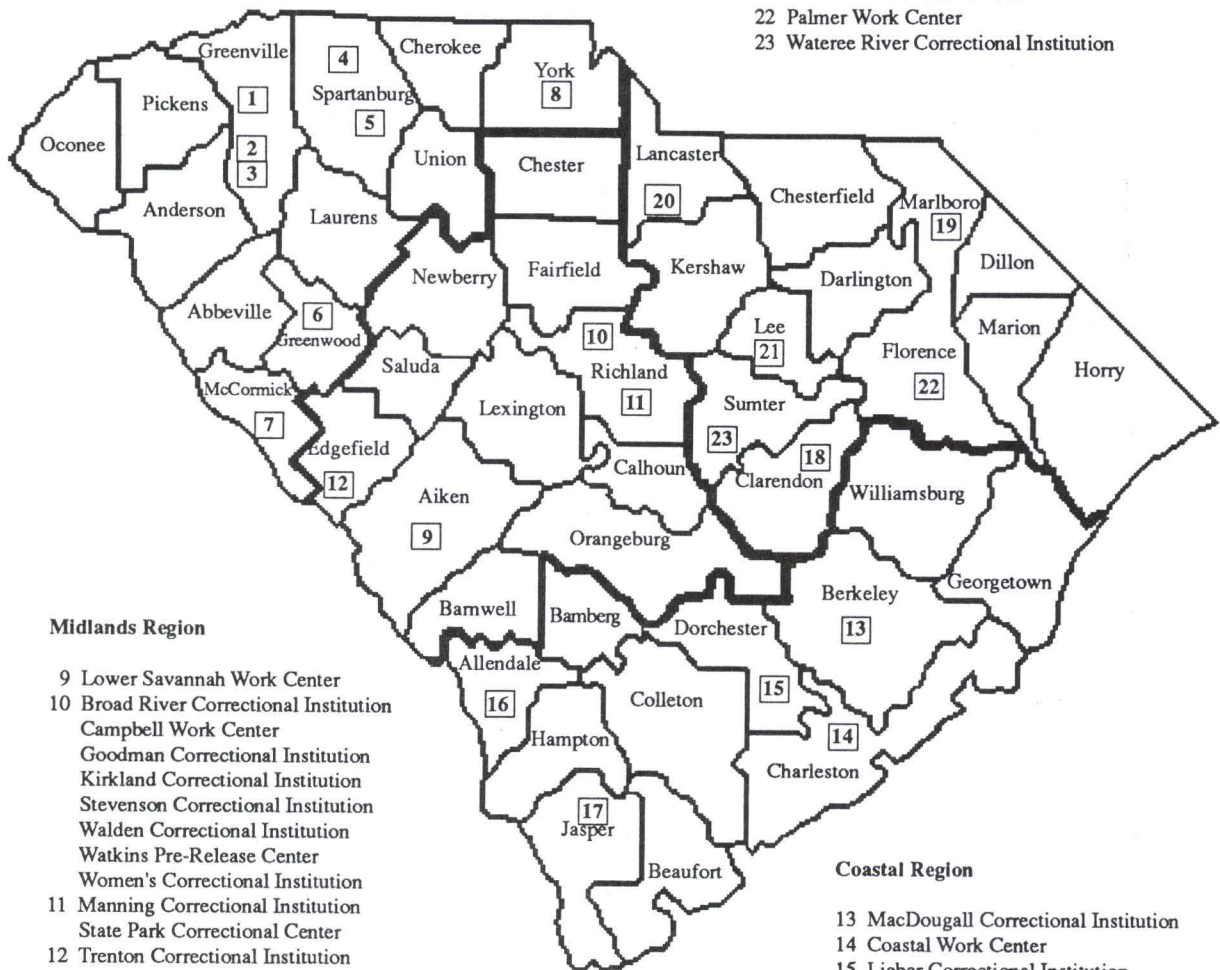
FIGURE 2
LOCATIONS OF SCDC INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS
REGIONAL CONFIGURATION DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

Appalachian Region

- 1 Blue Ridge Work Center
- 2 Givens Youth Correction Center
- 3 Perry Correctional Institution
- 4 Livesay Work Center
- Northside Correctional Institution
- 5 Cross Anchor Correctional Institution
- Dutchman Correctional Institution
- 6 Leath Correctional Institution for Women
- 7 McCormick Correctional Institution
- 8 Catawba Work Center

Eastern Region

- 18 Turbeville Correctional Institution
- 19 Evans Correctional Institution
- 20 *Kershaw Correctional Institution
- 21 Lee Correctional Institution
- 22 Palmer Work Center
- 23 Wateree River Correctional Institution



(Note: Byrnes Clinical Center is located at the S.C. Department of Mental Health's James F. Byrnes Medical Center, Columbia, S.C.)

*Under Construction

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Gateway to the 21st Century

The modern era of corrections in South Carolina began in 1960 when the General Assembly established the Department of Corrections "to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system." The State Board of Corrections was established and empowered to employ a Director of the prison system, "who shall possess qualifications and training which suit him to manage the affairs of a modern penal institution." That anticipated model penal system has come a long way in the last three and one-half decades. Changes since 1960 have far surpassed the corrections evolution experienced in the preceding 100 years.

The General Assembly, in 1866, recognized the then unsuitable conditions prevailing under county supervision of convicts. Control of convicted and sentenced felons was transferred to the State, and the State Penitentiary was established. For almost 100 years, the State continued to experiment - as other states were doing - with various corrections programs. Work, for example, was considered to be of a beneficial nature. It could help defray the cost of prison operations, keep inmates busy and out of trouble, and perhaps even teach them a trade which would stand them in good stead when their sentences were finished. Education was also looked upon favorably at times, and programs were begun (and later terminated) to educate prisoners. Religious instruction was also authorized. Separate facilities were established for young girls, women, and physically and mentally ill inmates.

In the following decades, the forty-six counties throughout the State faced a need for labor for building and maintaining roads. The General Assembly frequently passed laws to accommodate the counties, and county supervisors had full authority to choose either to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the state. By 1930, the local prison system, or what was more commonly known as the "chain gang," was in full swing, coexisting with the state system which was represented by the State Penitentiary. As in most other aspects of South Carolina life, county prison conditions depended heavily on the wealth of the county and the skills and knowledge of county officials. Inevitably, unequal conditions resulted, and there was no uniformity in keeping abreast of changing correctional philosophy. Even with the establishment of the Department of Corrections in 1960, the dual system of state and county prisons continued. Such critical problems as inadequate planning and programming, inefficient resource utilization, and inequitable distribution of services were not comprehensively addressed.

An Adult Corrections Study, completed in May, 1973, by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs in the Governor's Office gave major impetus to the move to address South Carolina's corrections problems. The first major step was the elimination of the dual prison system. Legislation in 1974 gave the state jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding three months, and counties were required to transfer any such prisoners in their facilities to the state for custody. Some county prison facilities were also reassigned to the state; however, many of these facilities proved unsatisfactory for long-term use. Assumption of the custody responsibility for county prisoners, along with the closing of many local prison systems worsened the overcrowded conditions in state facilities. The General Assembly provided the authority for SCDC to designate certain local facilities as suitable for the housing of selected state inmates. The Department of Corrections also began to plan for the regionalization of SCDC operations. In 1974, two Regional Correctional Administrators were appointed and plans were proposed for a number of regional, community-based facilities. The 1977 Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan laid the groundwork for the structure which existed in the late 1980s: Three correctional regions were designated, each with a number of community-based prisons and work centers assigned to them for administrative and operational oversight.

Overcrowding - A Way of Life

The movement to regionalization was a difficult one for many reasons, not the least of which was the unprecedented increase in crime in South Carolina, as elsewhere in the nation. There was a marked increase in Fiscal Year 1975, in which there was a 53 percent increase from the previous year in the number of prisoners held in state

institutions (from 3,693 at the end of Fiscal Year 1974 to 5,658 at the end of Fiscal Year 1975). The increased crime rate, the transfer of county-held inmates to the state, and the legislative mandate for prisoners with sentences of over 90 days to be under SCDC jurisdiction, literally pushed the state system to the breaking point. The population in state institutions has increased every year since 1968 (as is reflected in Tables 4 and 5 in this report).

Prison overcrowding, or insufficient bedspaces to accommodate the incarcerated population, became a "way-of-life" problem for the Department of Corrections and, consequently, for the State of South Carolina. However, the overcrowding problem is not unique to the Palmetto State, as the federal prison system and other states have experienced a similar escalation in the number of prisoners.

Alternative Programs and Harsher Penalties

Several early release programs were developed in the late '70s and early '80s in an effort to reduce the prison overcrowding problem. An Extended Work Release Program authorized by the legislature in 1977 allowed qualified offenders to live and work in the community under intensive supervision during the final phase of their sentences. A year later the Litter Control Act established an Earned Work Credit Program as a means of reducing the amount of time that has to be served by inmates engaged in productive work while in prison. In 1980, two "good-time" measures were consolidated and additional time off a sentence was allowed for inmates with clear disciplinary records while in prison.

In 1981, legislation creating an independent correctional school district for SCDC inmates was signed into law. The long-range goals were increased state funding on a per pupil basis (realized in fiscal year 1985), and enhancement of the quality and scope of educational services to inmates through improved standards and accreditation.

The year 1982 saw implementation of the Community Corrections Act which established the Supervised Furlough Program. In this program, carefully screened inmates were allowed to live and work in local communities under supervision and to reduce the time they must serve before initial parole eligibility from one-third of the sentence to one-fourth. A year later, the Prison Overcrowding Powers Act authorized the Governor to declare a state of emergency under certain conditions of overcrowding and to order the advancement of release of qualified offenders. Subsequent amendments to this Act, principally in the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act of 1986, changed the procedure so as to allow the release of a fixed number of prisoners, rather than advance the release date of all eligible prisoners.

The 1980's also brought increased public concern for the rights of victims of crime. In the mid-eighties, the General Assembly responded by passing laws which levied harsher penalties (particularly for repeat offenders or those who committed violent crimes), limited parole eligibility for repeat and violent offenders, and increased the minimum sentence for certain crimes. The crimes of burglary and murder were particularly emphasized in the new legislation.

The Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act revised several early release provisions. Eligibility for parole, supervised furlough, and earned work credits programs were made more restrictive. An "enhancement" measure was added to the Code of Laws whereby anyone convicted of a violent crime who was in possession of a firearm or knife would have an additional five years added to his sentence. This "flat time" must be served without reduction of any sort. The Act also affected long-term incarceration time for certain Omnibus Crime Bill offenders.

New programs at SCDC included a ninety-day shock probation program for first-time youthful offenders, and a restitution program. These programs began during fiscal year 1987-88, with the Department of Corrections operating a unit for male probationers and a unit for female probationers. Two restitution centers, one in Columbia and one in Spartanburg, were managed by the Department of Corrections for the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services until July, 1994. Legislative changes in June, 1990, changed "shock probation" to "shock incarceration," and gave the Department of Corrections a major role in the selection of offenders to enter the programs being conducted at Wateree River Correctional Institution for males and the Women's Correctional Institution for females. The Department screened incoming inmates and assigned willing offenders to the program, and also evaluated potential participants on behalf of circuit court judges. On March 18, 1991, the Department doubled the capacity of the male shock incarceration unit at Wateree to accommodate a total of 192 inmates.

As can be seen from the foregoing, the modern era has been characterized by a tougher attitude towards crime from the public and the legislature. This has resulted in increased crime rates for certain offenses, and increased sentence lengths for habitual offenders. The net effect has been an exacerbation of prison overcrowding, despite major steps to alleviate it.

Managing Change

The Department has opened twelve new prisons since 1980, and, finally, 1994 witnessed the closing of Central Correctional Institution, which culminated the effort over two decades to end an old era of obsolete and cost ineffective facilities. During the 1990s, SCDC adopted changes to meet new challenges-- the cashless canteen, automated system identification, and tracking of sex offender registry inmates. Construction continued on two new facilities, Ridgeland and Kershaw.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS FISCAL YEAR 1994-1995

New Director Takes Over Reins

Michael W. (Mike) Moore took over the reins of the South Carolina Department of Corrections on March 6, 1995. Moore, appointed by Governor David Beasley, comes from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, the Institutional Division, where he served as the Southwest Regional Director. He managed and directed a region that included 24 institutions, 34,000 inmates and 14,000 employees. Moore successfully supervised the opening of 12 new institutions, adding more than 20,000 beds.

Moore's 27-year career in adult corrections began as a job to pay for his tuition while he attended a local community college, where he was recruited by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Over the years, Moore moved through the ranks from correctional officer to an industrial supervisor, personnel and training lieutenant, captain and then major of correctional officers at a maximum security institution. In 1983, Moore became an assistant warden, and later warden of three other prisons of various security levels, before taking on the regional director's position in 1985.

Opening of Turbeville and Trenton Correctional Institutions

Turbeville Correctional Institution, located on a 202 acre site in Clarendon county, was opened on February 16, 1995, to house both violent and nonviolent adult male offenders. The Turbeville facility divides the inmate population into four well-defined general population living areas of 272 inmates each for a total of 1088. A separate Administrative Segregation Unit houses 42 inmates. Other units will have special programs for Youthful Offenders.

Trenton Correctional Institution, a minimum security facility located in Edgefield County southwest of Trenton, South Carolina, officially opened on June 26, 1995. The 576 bed male prison, which replaced the Aiken Youth Correction Center, was constructed by inmates from Aiken Youth Correction Center and Goodman Correctional Institution. Trenton Correctional Institution was the first facility of its size to be built completely by inmate labor. The use of inmate labor saved SCDC an estimated 30 percent in construction costs. As in Turbeville and many other SCDC facilities, all inmates assigned to Trenton are required to wear a standard SCDC-issued uniform and are not allowed to carry cash.

Establishment of Work Crews

On May 3, 1995, a work crew program was piloted by SCDC at Campbell Work Center in Columbia and then expanded to the rest of the state. In this program, inmates supervised by SCDC staff improve the appearance of the areas surrounding South Carolina highways by collecting trash and debris. Inmates are placed on work crews only after a careful screening process. To be eligible, inmates must have no current or prior convictions for violent offenses or sex offenses. They must also have no history of escape attempts and no disciplinary action taken against them in the previous six months. Most inmates selected for the work crew program have only a short time left on their sentences. The program is intended to provide meaningful work for inmates while saving taxpayers thousands of dollars a year.

Suspension of Furloughs and Early Release Programs

In order to further its primary mission, ensuring the safety of the public, the South Carolina Department of Corrections implemented several important policy changes soon after Director Moore's appointment. The AA trusty custody status for inmates was abolished. The holiday home visit furlough program and the processing of inmates for early release on the Supervised Furlough Program (SF I and II) were suspended. Also, violent offenders are no longer permitted to participate in community work release programs.

New Connections

The New Connections Therapeutic Community was opened on October 17, 1994, to serve and rehabilitate inmates who are chronic alcohol and drug abusers. The voluntary program is intended to provide a positive environment where inmates who have similar problems can live and work together to improve their lives. Over a nine to twelve month period, the program provides substance abuse treatment to assist inmates in ending addiction and in initiating commitment to recovery. Eligibility criteria for program placement include minimum security classification or eligibility for minimum security classification and a history of alcohol and/or drug abuse. Participating inmates must not be taking any psychotropic drugs and they must submit to random urinalysis. Other criteria for participation include having no institutional disciplinary infractions in the past six months, no detainers, at least nine to twelve months until earliest possible release date, and a willingness to participate in Continuum of Care services after release into the community.

Addictions Treatment Units Open Doors

The state's first 30-bed female Addictions Treatment Unit in a prison facility opened October 21, 1994, at State Park Correctional Center. The Addictions Treatment Unit is a result of a collaborative effort of four departments of the Governor's cabinet joining forces to provide intensive addictions treatment services for eligible substance-abusing criminal offenders. It is a way of preventing these offenders from cycling repeatedly through the "revolving doors of justice."

The Appalachian Addictions Treatment Unit opened November 1, 1994, at Livesay Work Center. Inmates eligible for admission to the ATU are identified and referred by the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services. Treatment services are provided by the Spartanburg Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission.

Passage and Implementation of Criminal Justice Act of 1994

The Criminal Justice Act of 1994 was passed by the General Assembly in June, 1994. The Governor failed to ratify it and the act became law without his signature two days after the General Assembly convened on January 10, 1995. During FY 1995, various SCDC units implemented procedures and program revisions to comply with the law. Among the legislative changes affecting SCDC operations were the expanded definition of violent crimes, the prohibition of parole and furlough for offenders with mandatory minimum terms, the addition of longer sentences for repeat offenders, the prohibition of inmates from wearing jewelry and having conjugal visits, the implementation of cashless systems in prisons, the requirement that prisoners pay for certain of their own costs, and Prison Industries reporting requirements.

Ratification of Crime Bill on June 6, 1995

General Bill 3096 was ratified on June 6, 1995, with a prospective implementation date of January 1, 1996. Its many provisions will affect SCDC population and operations significantly. Highlights of these are:

- * "No parole offenses" are designated. Affected offenders will not be eligible for early release, discharge, or community supervision until 85% of the imposed sentence has been served.
- * Time served must be computed on a 365-day year.
- * Violent crimes are expanded to include attempted armed robbery, homicide by child abuse, and aiding and abetting homicide by child abuse.
- * A third alternative of a mandatory minimum term of 30 years imprisonment for murder convictions is added. "Life" imprisonment means life until death.
- * Life imprisonment is required for repeat offenders (those with a second conviction for a "most serious offense" or third conviction for a "serious offense.")
- * The transfer to SCDC is provided for juveniles convicted of a statutory violent offense or the offense of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature.
- * Lethal injection is introduced as an alternative means of execution.
- * Good time and work credit accrual rates are changed.
- * Shock Incarceration is to be ordered by the courts rather than administered by SCDC.

- * First-of-the-month release for sentence expiration release is eliminated.
- * Early parole is provided for offenders who are victims of spousal abuse.

Though passed in June, 1995, most of these provisions became effective in January, 1996 and will be applied to crimes committed on or after that date.

Curbing Inmate Disturbance and Hostage Situation at Broad River Correctional Institution

On April 17, 1995, a disturbance involving inmates and staff began in the cafeteria at Broad River Correctional Institution. Five officers were injured and three non-security personnel were taken hostage. After eleven hours of negotiations, the hostages were released unharmed. Throughout the incident, which received considerable press coverage, SCDC personnel exhibited the highest level of dedication and professionalism. Many of the emergency policy and procedures were invoked and proven effective. Subsequent evaluation of the incident also enabled staff to increase vigilance and awareness of security issues.

Organizational Changes to Increase Efficiency and Accountability

Under the new directorship, SCDC organizational structure and operations were examined and evaluated. To accommodate evolving duties, to increase staff coordination, and to improve work flow, some functional responsibilities were to be realigned as follows:

- * The position of Deputy Director for Health Services was created. This new area was responsible for health related service deliveries and human services;
- * The division of Operational Review was created to consolidate the functions of policy development and legal compliance reporting.
- * The Division of Internal Audits was expanded to increase financial accountability, audit procedures for compliance, and increase monitoring and control.
- * More visibility was given to the functions of internal affairs by creating a new Division of Internal Affairs.
- * The Division of Construction, Engineering, and Maintenance was separated to create two divisions: the Division of Engineering and Construction and the Division of Maintenance.

ENERGY CONSERVATION UPDATE

Pursuant to Section 48-52-620 of the South Carolina Energy Conservation and Efficiency Act of 1992, state agencies are required to include information about energy conservation activities in its annual report to the Budget and Control Board. The following summarizes activities undertaken in fiscal year 1995:

- *Energy Management System upgrades are now being considered at Broad River, Lieber, Evans, and McCormick Correctional Institutions.
- *SCDC Policy 2000.3, Maintenance and Repairs, has been revised and an energy management team has been formed in each region to monitor energy conservation measures.
- *SCDC has received credits amounting to \$90,336 as a result of the standby generation agreement with Carolina Power & Light Company for Lee Correctional Institution.
- *SCDC is currently evaluating the payback for installing propane/air systems to back up natural gas at the Lieber and Broad River Correctional Institutions. This could result in considerable savings on these natural gas accounts.
- *Over \$8,000 was credited to Trenton Correctional Institution in electric rebates for the installation of energy efficient lighting and equipment.

LEGISLATION

During Fiscal Year 1994-1995, the General Assembly ratified several pieces of legislation significant to the South Carolina Criminal Justice System and the Department of Corrections. A synopsis of this legislation, and its possible effects on SCDC facility operations and administration, is provided below. For full details of the legislation, please refer to the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as amended.

(H. 3096) Provides for extensive changes in the criminal justice system, including the following: (A) Defines most felonies punishable by 20 years or more as "no parole offenses," with the offender being ineligible for work release consideration until he has served at least 80% of his sentence, and ineligible for release until he has served at least 85% of his sentence. (B) Adds the offenses of Attempted Armed Robbery, Homicide by Child Abuse and Aiding and Abetting Homicide by Child Abuse to the list of statutory violent crimes. (C) Mandates a 30-year sentence for the crime of Murder if death or life penalty is not imposed. (D) Expands the definition of deadly weapon to include "any instrument which can be used to inflict deadly force." (E) Authorizes the Crime Victim's Advisory Board to increase the crime victim award to a maximum of \$25,000 if it is found that extraordinary circumstances exist. (F) Requires that a life sentence without parole be imposed for any of 27 enumerated "most serious" offenses when the offender has a prior conviction for a "most serious" offense, and that a life sentence without parole be imposed for an enumerated "serious" offense when the offender has two or more prior convictions for either "most serious" or "serious" offenses. (G) Provides that a juvenile committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice for a statutory violent offense or for the offense of Assault and Battery of a High and Aggravated Nature must be transferred to the Youthful Offender Division of the Department of Corrections by his 17th birthday, if not paroled or released. (H) Allows a "no parole" offender to earn three days per month good time and up to six days per month work and/or education credits provided that the application of credits does not reduce the sentence below the mandatory minimum imposed by statute. (I) Eliminates the discretion of the Department of Corrections in selecting inmates for Shock Incarceration, making inmate participation contingent upon court order. (J) Provides for the creation of a committee to study mandatory minimum sentences and alternative sentences for non-violent offenders.

(H 3362) General Appropriations Bill - Contains a proviso that all recreational weight room equipment within the South Carolina Department of Corrections be disbursed in the following order: to the Department of Corrections' Training facility, the Criminal Justice Academy and to the Department of Education for distribution to local school districts. The Department of Corrections is prohibited from purchasing recreational weight room equipment for inmate use. If any prison fails to remove the weights as prescribed, then \$10,000,000 of the State General funds will be withheld from the Other Operating Expenses of the Department of Corrections.

(H. 3703) Provides that persons sentenced to death may elect to suffer that penalty by lethal injection rather than by electrocution. The election must be made in writing at least 14 days prior to the execution.

(S. 101) Allows magistrates to impose consecutive terms of imprisonment totaling more than 90 days for the crimes of writing fraudulent checks, forgery and shoplifting; thus providing for incarceration in a Department of Corrections' institution rather than a local facility.

(S. 180) Authorizes the Department of Corrections and the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services to install, maintain, and operate a two-way closed circuit television system within the correctional institutions; and authorizes the Board of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services to conduct parole hearings by means of such a system.

(S. 525) Increases the penalty to a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000 and/or imprisonment not less than one year nor more than three years for the crime of torturing, injuring or killing a dog or horse used by law enforcement to carry out its official functions.

FISCAL INFORMATION

(Special Note: This information is accurate as of June 30, 1995. Data are presented and recorded using the cash basis of accounting in accordance with the budgetary accounting process of the State of South Carolina.)

Operating Expenditures (Excludes Capital Improvement Funds)

The Department of Corrections expended \$261,144,342 in state appropriations, federal funds, special revenues, Prison Industries, and canteen funds in Fiscal Year 1994-95. Major expenditures included:

Salaries and fringe benefits of employees	69.9%
Supplies (e.g., food, uniforms, medical, and office)	8.9%
Items for resale by Prison Industries and canteens	4.9%

Table 2, on the following page, enumerates all expenditures by state budget code.

Cost Per Inmate (Based on average population in SCDC institutions)

Annual per inmate cost in S.C. General Funds	\$12,899
Previous fiscal year (FY 1993-94)	\$12,382
Percentage change	+4.17%
Annual per inmate costs in state, federal, and other funds*	\$13,219
Previous fiscal year (FY 1993-94)	\$12,574
Percentage change	+5.13%

*Excludes capital projects (SCDC and other entities' projects), Prison Industries and Canteen. Also excludes expenditures for services provided for other entities and non-inmate services.

TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1994-95

DESCRIPTION.....	EXPENDITURE
Personnel Services	\$139,074,567
Contractual Services	\$18,860,292
Supplies.....	\$23,243,943
Fixed Charges	\$1,814,813
Travel.....	\$259,238
Equipment.....	\$4,614,705
Items for Resale*	\$12,869,430
Case Services	\$7,937,163
Lights/Heat/Power	\$8,338,825
Transportation.....	\$736,737
Employee Benefits.....	\$43,394,630
Total Expenditures.....	\$261,144,342

(Includes state funds, federal funds, special revenues, Prison Industries, and canteen funds. Excludes capital expenditures.)

*This budget line includes consumer goods purchased for resale, principally in canteens, and raw materials purchased for resale after further processing in Prison Industries.

GRANT ASSISTANCE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1994-95

Through the South Carolina State Department of Education

Chapter I: To supplement and upgrade educational programs within the Department of Corrections for youths under 21 years of age: \$425,4105.

Vocational Education Act: To provide vocational training to the underprivileged and furnish skills to prepare them for beneficial employment upon release: \$379,175.

Direct Service Delivery (Public Law 94-142): To provide special education for inmates with learning disabilities, age 21 and under: \$2,364.

Lifelong Learning Funds: Utilized primarily in the development and implementation of a comprehensive elementary academic program: \$536,670.

Lifelong Learning Funds: Used primarily for high school and GED preparation: \$153,897.

Employability Enhancement Skills: At least 80 inmates at Leath will participate in a career education program: \$25,000.

Chapter II: To purchase SCDC Library Reference materials and computer hardware: \$3,201.

DEMSEA (Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Act): To enhance remedial education at the Women's Correctional Institution: \$863.

Through the S.C. State Library Board

Library Services: Book collection improvement for the Department of Corrections' libraries: \$10,000.

Job Training Partnership Act (via the SC Employment Security Commission)

Transitional Linkage: To provide training skills in auto mechanics, brick masonry, and welding to supplement the 30-day work release program and assist incarcerated offenders to attain a comprehensive transition into the labor market: \$100,000.

Through the South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Coastal Addictions Treatment Program: Drug treatment unit to provide 48 beds for 120 days: \$214,734.

Manning ATU: Telephone and printing for addictions treatment unit: \$15,300.

Office of Criminal Justice Programs (via the Department of Public Safety)

Women's Addictions Treatment Unit: Women's drug treatment unit to provide 30 beds for 90 day program: \$325,503.

Appalachian Addictions Treatment Unit: Drug treatment unit to provide 60 beds for 90 day program: \$519,727.

Educational Improvement Act

Instructional equipment for Office Supervision and Management course at Leath: \$750.

Vocational Horticulture equipment at Manning: \$7,875.

Automotive Mechanics equipment for Cross Anchor: \$59,010.

Automotive Mechanics equipment for McCormick: \$6,809.

Vocational Carpentry equipment for Lieber: \$3,026.

Plumbing equipment for Lieber: \$2,048

Automotive Mechanics equipment for Broad River: \$25,305.

Through the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control

Solid Waste Reduction: Construct and equip a materials recovery facility: \$165,000.

Recycling Program: Driver, equipment, and supplies: \$100,000.

Heat Exchanger: To install energy efficient unit at Headquarters: \$15,000

S.C. Dept. of Social Services

Bright Futures : Aids AFDC parents in obtaining their GED, training them for a career as a correctional professional: \$514,940.

Through the U.S. Department of Education

Out for Life: A comprehensive program to assess needs and enhance life skills among SCDC inmates: \$490,706.

INMATE AND PERSONNEL STATISTICS

This and the next page are a "data snapshot" of the inmates and employees of the Department of Corrections. Detailed inmate and personnel statistics are presented in the tables and figures which follow. The data include average population, admissions, and releases during the fiscal year, and select information regarding FY 1995 admissions and the total inmate population as of the end of the fiscal year. Also included is information on the Department of Corrections' work force. Where appropriate, the statistical data are also presented graphically.

Profile of Inmates Admitted During FY 1995*

Number of inmates admitted	10,700
Sentenced by courts	76.0%
Probation revocations	8.0%
Parole revocations	14.5%
Other (early release revocations, resentencing, death row)	1.5%
Inmates admitted who were between 17 & 29 years of age	56.2%
Average sentence length	5 years and 5 months

* Excludes life, death, shock incarceration, restitution, and YOA sentences.

Most Serious Offenses (72.9% of the 10,700 admissions)
Percentage sentenced for :

Dangerous Drugs:	25.0%
Burglary:	12.9%
Traffic Offense:	10.9%
Assault:	7.3%
Robbery:	6.3%
Larceny:	6.0%
Fraudulent Activity:	4.5%

Profile of Inmates Released During FY 1995

Number of inmates released	10,911
Inmates who "maxed out"	42.4%
Placed on probation (had split sentence)	18.0%
Paroled by the Youthful Offender Act Board	15.8%
Paroled by the Dept. of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services	18.0%
Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act releases	0.0%
Other	5.8%

Profile of Total Inmate Population as of June 30, 1995

Number of inmates in SCDC jurisdiction	19,525
Average sentence length	13 years and 2 months
Serving Youthful Offender Act sentences	6.8%
With sentences of more than 20 years (including life).....	24.0%
With death sentences	0.37%
White males	28.3%
Non-white males.....	66.6%
White females.....	1.73%
Non-white females.....	3.4%
Average age.....	32 years
29 years of age or younger	43.4%
Most Serious Offenses (79.1% of the 19,800 inmates)	
Percentage sentenced for:	

Dangerous Drugs:	23.5%
Burglary:	15.9%
Homicide:	12.8%
Robbery:	11.1%
Assault:	7.4%
Sexual Assault:	6.4%
Larceny:	5.4%

Department of Corrections' Employees (as of June 16, 1995)

Total.....	6,180
Security personnel	3,641
Non-security personnel.....	2,539
Percentage of total who are:	
White males	30.0%
Non-white males.....	33.3%
White females.....	16.5%
Non-white females.....	20.2%
Number of inmates per authorized Correctional Officer.....	6.0

TABLE 3
PER INMATE COSTS*
FISCAL YEARS 1985-1995

FISCAL YEAR	BASED ON STATE FUNDS SPENT		BASED ON ALL FUNDS SPENT**	
	ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS	DAILY PER INMATE COSTS***	ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS	DAILY PER INMATE COSTS***
1985	9,290	25.45	9,476	25.96
1986	10,239	28.05	10,471	28.69
1987	11,471	31.43	11,721	32.11
1988	12,213	33.37	12,421	33.94
1989	12,925	35.41	13,237	36.27
1990	12,414	34.01	12,707	34.81
1991	12,336	33.80	12,451	34.11
1992	12,274	33.54	12,467	34.06
1993	12,107	33.17	12,296	33.69
1994	12,382	33.92	12,574	34.45
1995	12,899	35.34	13,219	36.22

*Calculation of the SCDC per inmate costs is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include state inmates held in designated facilities, institutional diversionary programs or other non-SCDC locations.

**State, Federal and Special Revenues.

***Based on 365 days per year, except leap years when 366 days are used.

FIGURE 3
PER INMATE COSTS (ALL FUNDS)
FISCAL YEARS 1985-1995

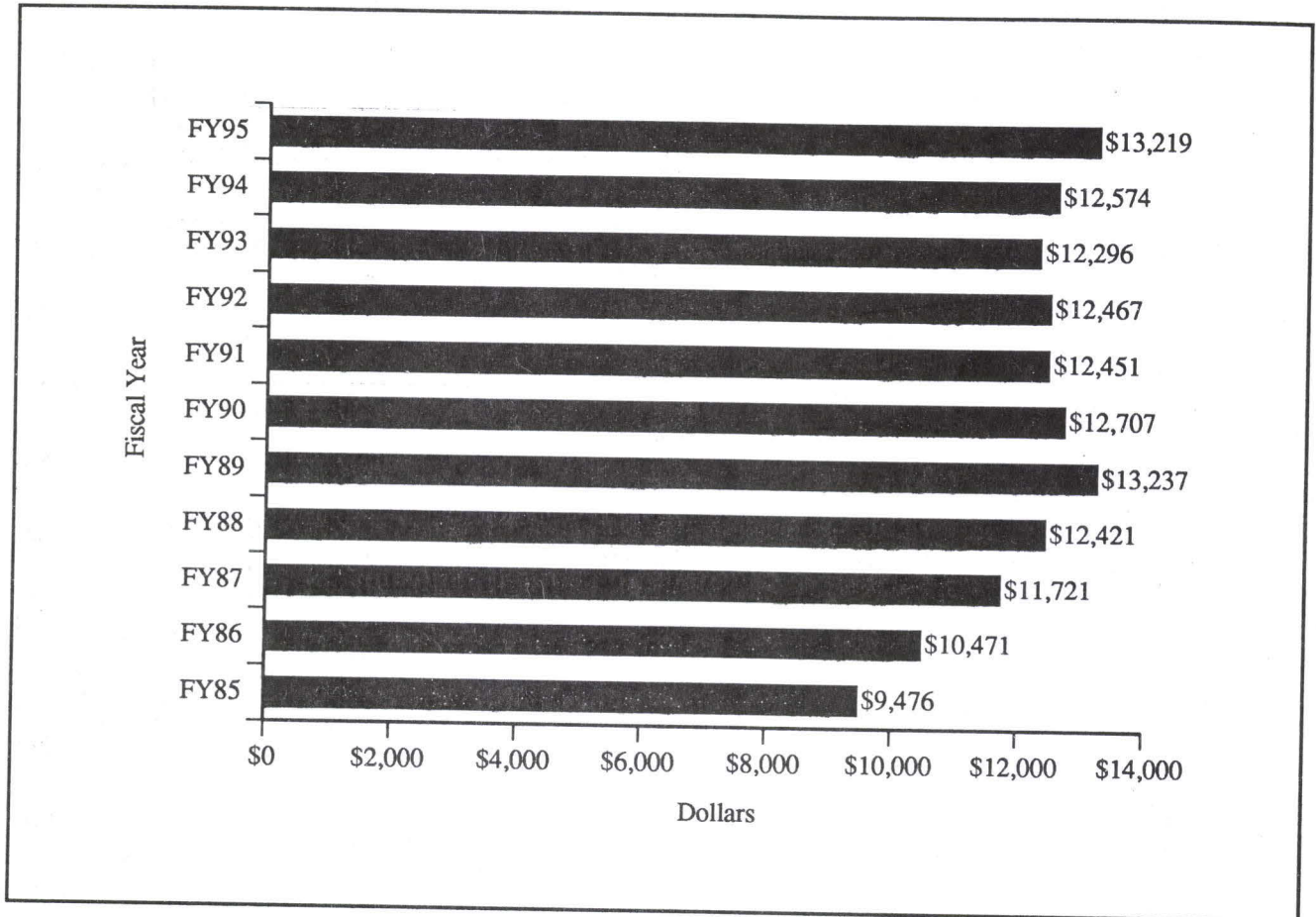


TABLE 4
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
CALENDAR YEARS 1970-1995

CALENDAR YEAR	SCDC FACILITIES	SPECIAL * PLACEMENTS	DESIGNATED FACILITIES **	SCDC *** JURISDICTION	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
1970	2,705	--	--	2,705	182	7.4
1971	3,111	--	--	3,111	406	15.0
1972	3,300	--	--	3,300	189	6.1
1973	3,396	--	--	3,396	096	2.9
1974	3,907	24	--	3,931	535	15.8
1975	5,079	26	379	5,484	1,553	39.5
1976	6,039	25	675	6,739	1,255	22.9
1977	6,590	28	762	7,380	641	9.5
1978	6,766	72	725	7,563	183	2.5
1979	6,797	179	703	7,679	116	1.5
1980	7,165	184	670	8,019	340	4.4
1981	7,290	304	628	8,222	203	2.5
1982	7,956	493	590	9,039	817	9.9
1983	8,166	902	554	9,622	583	6.4
1984	8,322	1,109	527	9,958	336	3.5
1985	8,865	1,401	487	10,753	795	8.0
1986	9,817	1,682	470	11,969	1,216	11.3
1987	10,734	1,831	496	13,061	1,092	9.1
1988	11,275	1,882	467	13,624	563	4.3
1989	13,004	1,145	460	14,609	985	7.2
1990	15,170	1,356	443	17,024	2,415	16.5
1991	16,154	1,784	449	18,387	1,363	8.0
1992	16,438	1,843	436	18,717	330	1.8
1993	16,939	1,490	428	18,859	142	.8
1994	17,498	1,447	416	19,361	502	2.7
1995	18,246	867	387	19,501	140	.7

* This category of inmates does not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and has increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented--Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Programs (in 1982). Special placements included those inmates assigned to the State Law Enforcement Division, the Director's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, Provisional Parole, and Restitution Centers.

** Suitable city, county, and state facilities have been designated to house State inmates as a means of alleviating overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities, and facilitating work at the facilities and in the community.

*** The jurisdiction count in this table does not include YOA parolees or inmates conditionally released under the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) (S.C. Code of Laws, 1976, Section 24-3-1110) invoked in September, 1983, and EPA II invoked in May, 1987. The average EPA counts were as follow:
 CY 1983 - 22; CY 1984 - 74; CY 1985 - 443; CY 1986 - 651; CY 1987 - 731(EPA), 50(EPA II);
 CY 1988 - 612(EPA), 160(EPA II); CY 1989 - 308(EPA), 219(EPA II); CY 1990 - 134(EPA), 174(EPA II);
 CY 1991 - 154(EPA), 161(EPA II); CY 1992 - 149(EPA), 157(EPA II); CY 1993 - 137(EPA), 95(EPA II).
 CY 1994 - 116(EPA), 24(EPA II); CY 1995-117(EPA), 18(EPA II).

FIGURE 4
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
CALENDAR YEARS 1970-1995

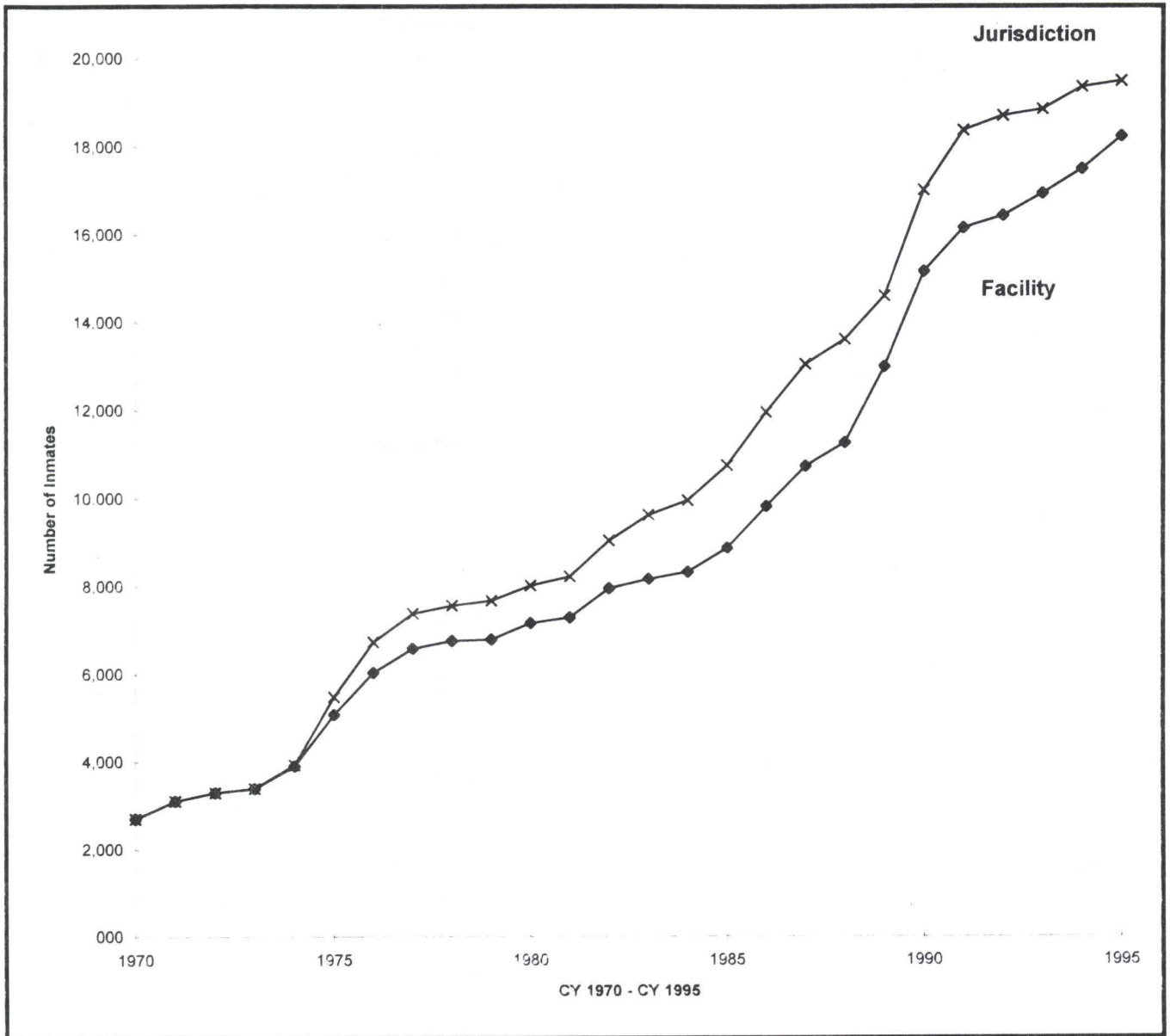


TABLE 5
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
FISCAL YEARS 1970-1995

FISCAL YEAR	SCDC FACILITIES	SPECIAL* PLACEMENTS	DESIGNATED FACILITIES **	SCDC *** JURISDICTION	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
1970	2,537	--	--	2,537	182	7.7
1971	2,859	--	--	2,859	322	12.7
1972	3,239	--	--	3,239	380	13.3
1973	3,341	--	--	3,341	102	3.1
1974	3,517	25	--	3,542	201	6.0
1975	4,557	25	36	4,618	1,076	30.4
1976	5,671	25	568	6,264	1,646	35.6
1977	6,392	27	748	7,167	903	14.4
1978	6,677	32	738	7,447	280	3.9
1979	6,761	149	713	7,623	176	2.4
1980	7,003	184	682	7,869	246	3.2
1981	7,190	236	652	8,078	209	2.7
1982	7,635	353	614	8,602	524	6.5
1983	8,151	683	558	9,392	790	9.2
1984	8,182	1,051	556	9,789	397	4.2
1985	8,539	1,081	501	10,121	332	3.4
1986	9,299	978	478	10,755	634	6.3
1987	10,320	993	473	11,786	1,031	9.6
1988	11,069	1,104	487	12,660	874	7.4
1989	12,426	1,162	461	14,049	1,389	11.0
1990	14,417	1,292	440	16,149	2,100	14.9
1991	15,810	1,376	455	17,641	1,492	9.2
1992	16,328	1,815	438	18,581	940	5.3
1993	16,669	1,601	434	18,704	123	.7
1994	17,182	1,540	428	19,150	446	2.4
1995	17,704	1,233	391	19,328	178	.9

* This category of inmates does not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and has increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented--Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Programs (in 1982). Special placements include those inmates assigned to the State Law Enforcement Division, the Criminal Justice Academy, the Director's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, Provisional Parole, and Restitution Centers.

** Suitable city, county, and state facilities have been designated to house State inmates as a means of alleviating overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities, and facilitating work at the facilities and in the community.

*** The jurisdiction count on this table does not include YOA parolees or inmates conditionally released under the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) (S.C. Code of Laws 1976, Section 24-3-1110) invoked in September, 1983, and EPA II invoked in May, 1987. The average EPA counts were as follow: FY 1984 - 24; FY 1985 - 271; FY 1986 - 574; FY 1987 - 768; FY 1988 - 654(EPA), 126(EPA II); FY 1989 - 377(EPA), 213(EPA II); FY 1990 - 171(EPA), 189(EPA II); FY 1991 - 146(EPA), 164(EPA II); FY 1992 - 150(EPA), 160(EPA II); FY 1993 - 145(EPA), 156(EPA II); FY 1994 - 131(EPA), 33(EPA II); FY 1995-124(EPA), 22(EPA II).

FIGURE 5
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
FISCAL YEARS 1970 - 1995

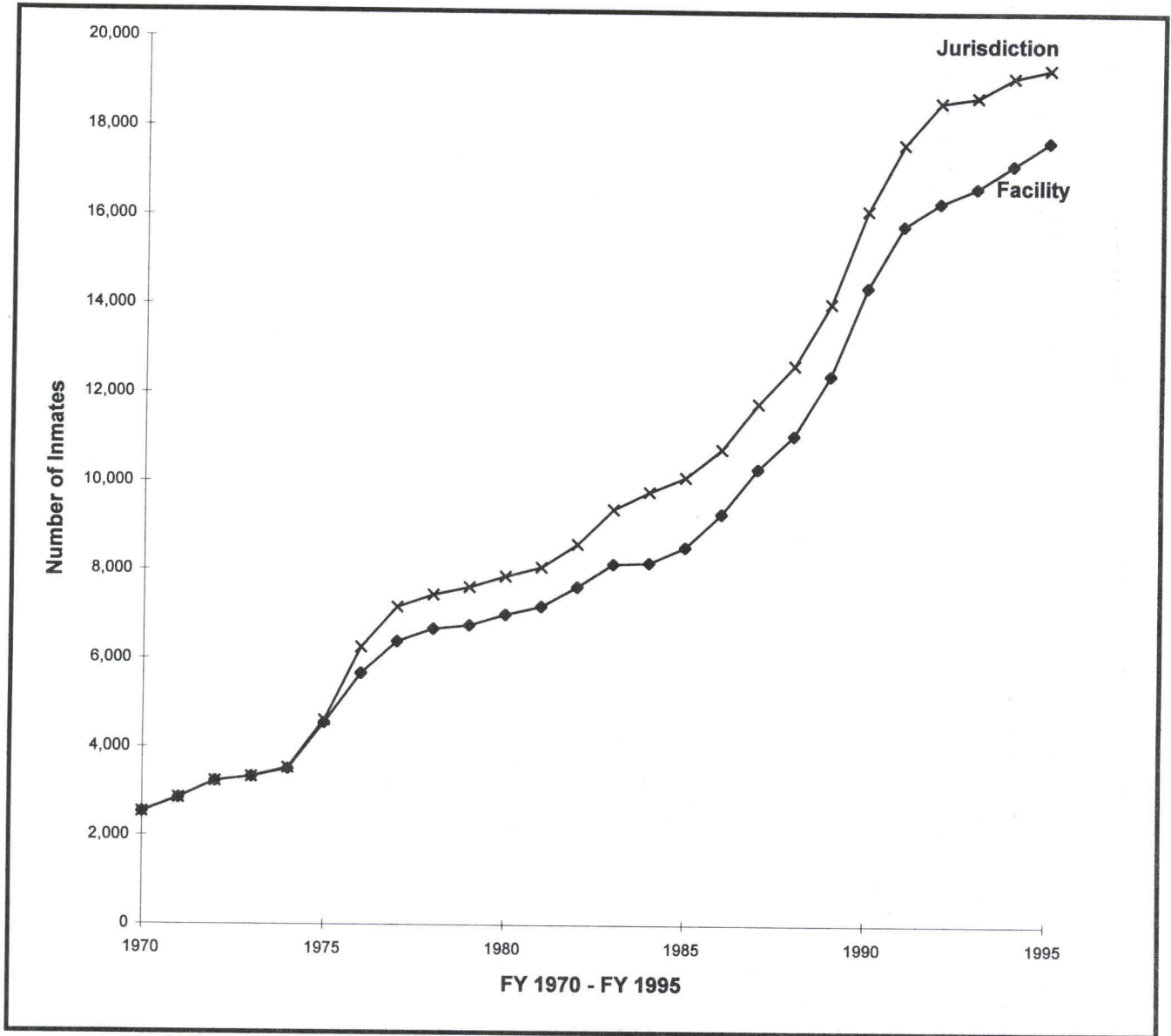


TABLE 6
ADMISSIONS TO AND RELEASES FROM SCDC BASE POPULATION
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

ADMISSIONS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent
NEW ADMISSIONS FROM COURT	7407	721	8128	76.0%
Indeterminate Sentence (YOA)*	1227	41	1268	11.9%
Straight Sentence (Non-YOA)	6180	680	6860	64.1%
PROBATION REVOCATIONS	790	62	852	8.0%
Without New Sentence	487	45	532	5.0%
With New Sentence	303	17	320	3.0%
PAROLE REVOCATIONS	1461	96	1557	14.50%
YOA Without New Sentence	514	26	540	5.0%
YOA With New Sentence	129	7	136	1.3%
NON-YOA Without New Sentence	457	43	500	4.7%
NON-YOA With New Sentence	361	20	381	3.6%
EPA REVOCATIONS	3	0	3	0.0%
EPA I Without New Sentence	3	0	3	0.0%
EPA I With New Sentence	0	0	0	0.0%
EPA II Without New Sentence	0	0	0	0.0%
EPA II With New Sentence	0	0	0	0.0%
RE-SENTENCED**	138	6	144	1.3%
DEATH ROW	6	0	6	0.1%
OTHER ***	9	1	10	0.1%
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	9,814	886	10,700	100.0%
RELEASES				
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE/ LESS GOOD TIME	4093	536	4629	42.4%
PLACED ON PROBATION	1807	158	1965	18.0%
PAROLED BY YOA PAROLE BOARD	1656	64	1720	15.8%
PAROLED BY DPPPS****	1745	216	1961	18.0%
RE-SENTENCED	171	8	179	1.6%
RELEASED TO EPA	2	0	2	0.0%
DEATH	81	3	84	0.8%
DEATH-EXECUTED	0	0	0	0.0%
OTHER *****	314	57	371	3.4%
TOTAL RELEASES	9,869	1,042	10,911	100.0%

*See Appendix C for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

**This includes twenty-two re-sentenced YOAs.

***These inmates include appeal bond denied.

****Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services.

*****These releases include court ordered, paid fine, appeal bond, pardon and remanded to county.

FIGURE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
BY TYPE OF FACILITY
DURING FY 1995

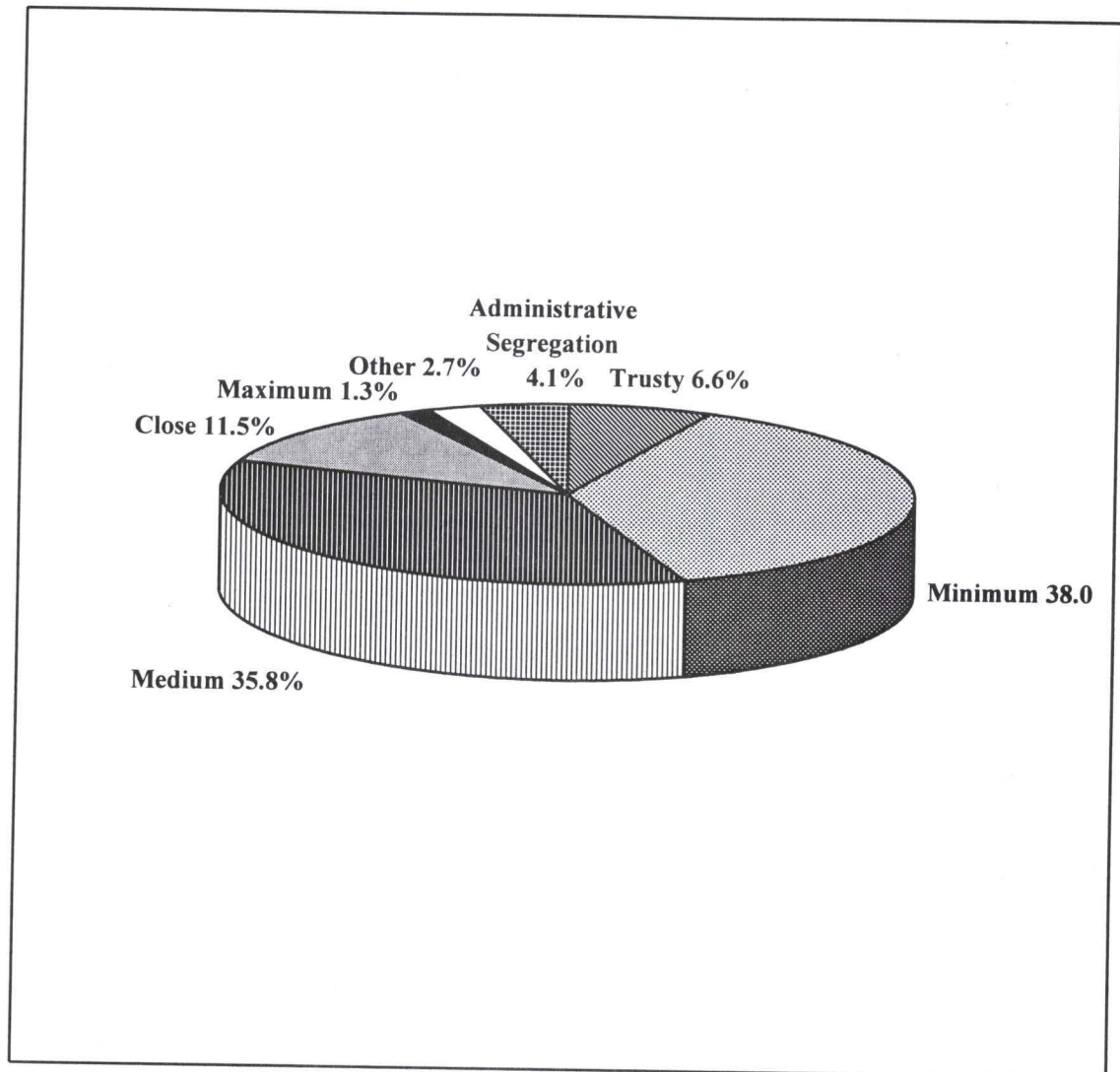


FIGURE 7
RACE AND SEX OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

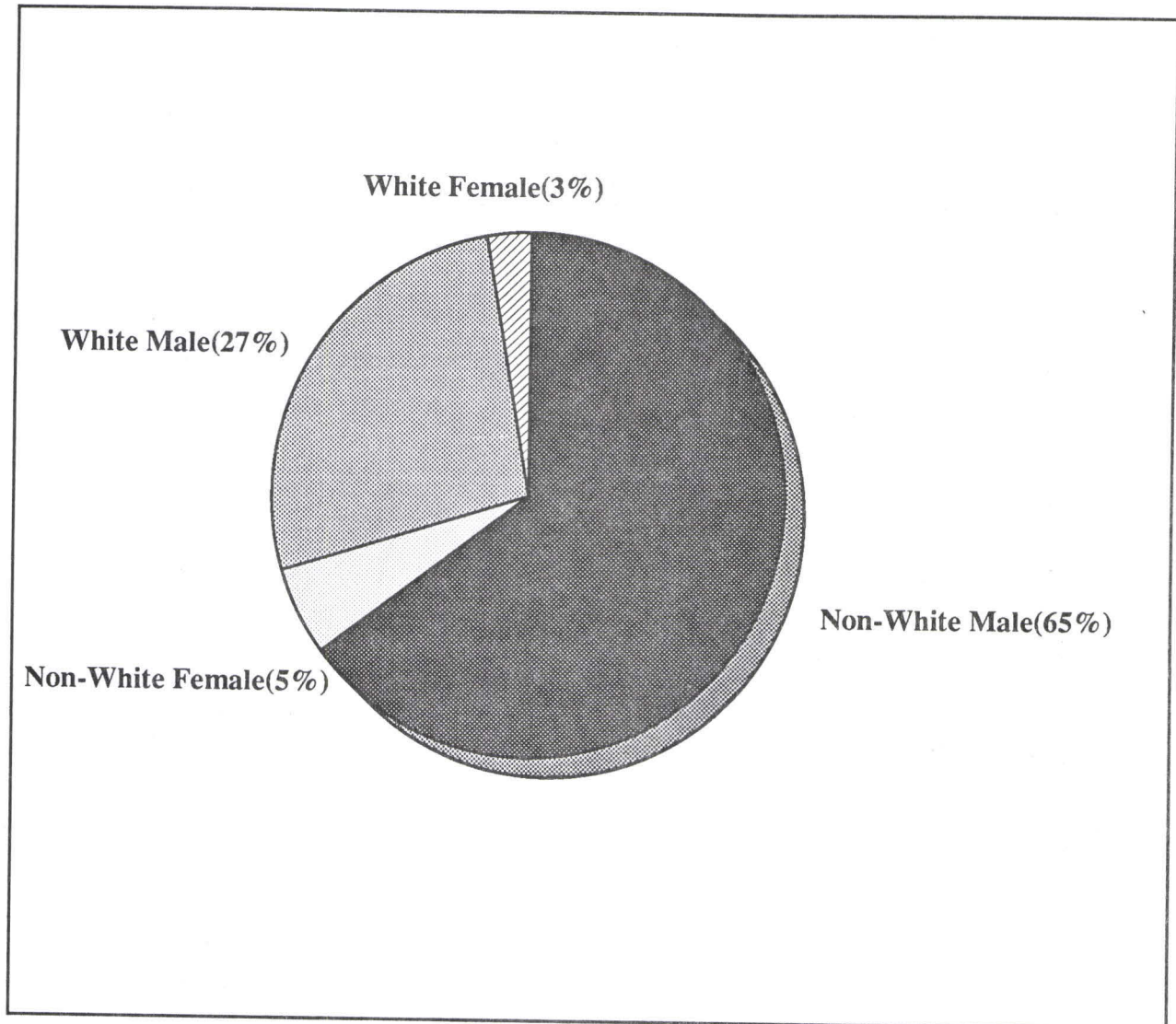


TABLE 7
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION
OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

COMMITTING COUNTY	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL		RANK*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
APPALACHIAN REGION**	1435	50.4%	2398	34.4%	171	57.8%	302	51.2%	4306	40.2%	
ABBEVILLE	16	0.6%	42	0.6%	2	0.7%	5	0.8%	65	0.6%	38
ANDERSON	144	5.1%	196	2.8%	18	6.1%	16	2.7%	374	3.5%	8
CHEROKEE	74	2.6%	97	1.4%	11	3.7%	19	3.2%	201	1.9%	16
GREENVILLE	525	18.4%	954	13.7%	77	26.0%	147	24.9%	1703	15.9%	1
GREENWOOD	60	2.1%	130	1.9%	5	1.7%	24	4.1%	219	2.0%	14
LAURENS	65	2.3%	130	1.9%	4	1.4%	14	2.4%	213	2.0%	15
MCCORMICK	4	0.1%	17	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	23	0.2%	46
OCONEE	80	2.8%	50	0.7%	4	1.4%	13	2.2%	147	1.4%	22
PICKENS	98	3.4%	59	0.8%	12	4.1%	6	1.0%	175	1.6%	18
SPARTANBURG	201	7.1%	325	4.7%	23	7.8%	33	5.6%	582	5.4%	4
UNION	30	1.1%	54	0.8%	1	0.3%	3	0.5%	88	0.8%	32
YORK	138	4.8%	344	4.9%	14	4.7%	20	3.4%	516	4.8%	6
MIDLANDS REGION**	493	17.3%	1547	22.2%	42	14.2%	106	18.0%	2188	20.4%	
AIKEN	99	3.5%	171	2.5%	3	1.0%	16	2.7%	289	2.7%	10
BARNWELL	19	0.7%	43	0.6%	1	0.3%	3	0.5%	66	0.6%	37
CALHOUN	3	0.1%	26	0.4%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	31	0.3%	45
CHESTER	43	1.5%	63	0.9%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	109	1.0%	26
EDGEFIELD	12	0.4%	41	0.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	55	0.5%	41
FAIRFIELD	11	0.4%	56	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	68	0.6%	35
LEXINGTON	156	5.5%	153	2.2%	8	2.7%	11	1.9%	328	3.1%	9
NEWBERRY	28	1.0%	111	1.6%	5	1.7%	8	1.4%	152	1.4%	21
ORANGEBURG	24	0.8%	206	3.0%	2	0.7%	10	1.7%	242	2.3%	13
RICHLAND	93	3.3%	623	8.9%	21	7.1%	50	8.5%	787	7.4%	3
SALUDA	5	0.2%	54	0.8%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	61	0.6%	39

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED)
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION
OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

COMMITTING COUNTY	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL		RANK*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
COASTAL REGION**	351	12.3%	1277	18.3%	31	10.5%	74	12.5%	1733	16.2%	
ALLENDALE	1	0.0%	33	0.5%	1	0.3%	7	1.2%	42	0.4%	44
BAMBERG	6	0.2%	42	0.6%	0	0.0%	5	0.8%	53	0.5%	42
BEAUFORT	35	1.2%	128	1.8%	2	0.7%	9	1.5%	174	1.6%	19
BERKELEY	63	2.2%	74	1.1%	3	1.0%	6	1.0%	146	1.4%	23
CHARLESTON	124	4.4%	629	9.0%	16	5.4%	23	3.9%	792	7.4%	2
COLLETON	23	0.8%	67	1.0%	3	1.0%	7	1.2%	100	0.9%	27
DORCHESTER	50	1.8%	77	1.1%	1	0.3%	3	0.5%	131	1.2%	25
GEORGETOWN	24	0.8%	65	0.9%	3	1.0%	2	0.3%	94	0.9%	30
HAMPTON	2	0.1%	43	0.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	48	0.4%	43
JASPER	10	0.4%	42	0.6%	1	0.3%	4	0.7%	57	0.5%	40
WILLIAMSBURG	13	0.5%	77	1.1%	1	0.3%	5	0.8%	96	0.9%	28
EASTERN REGION**	568	20.0%	1745	25.0%	52	17.6%	108	18.3%	2473	23.1%	
CHESTERFIELD	22	0.8%	66	0.9%	2	0.7%	4	0.7%	94	0.9%	30
CLARENDON	9	0.3%	52	0.7%	1	0.3%	5	0.8%	67	0.6%	36
DARLINGTON	45	1.6%	204	2.9%	4	1.4%	14	2.4%	267	2.5%	12
DILLON	21	0.7%	57	0.8%	4	1.4%	2	0.3%	84	0.8%	33
FLORENCE	91	3.2%	411	5.9%	4	1.4%	22	3.7%	528	4.9%	5
HORRY	179	6.3%	281	4.0%	17	5.7%	9	1.5%	486	4.5%	7
KERSHAW	48	1.7%	44	0.6%	3	1.0%	1	0.2%	96	0.9%	28
LANCASTER	55	1.9%	123	1.8%	8	2.7%	9	1.5%	195	1.8%	17
LEE	6	0.2%	59	0.8%	1	0.3%	6	1.0%	72	0.7%	34
MARION	13	0.5%	134	1.9%	5	1.7%	9	1.5%	161	1.5%	20
MARLBORO	25	0.9%	101	1.4%	1	0.3%	8	1.4%	135	1.3%	24
SUMTER	54	1.9%	213	3.1%	2	0.7%	19	3.2%	288	2.7%	11
OUT OF STATE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
TOTAL	2847	100.0%	6967	100.0%	296	100.0%	590	100.0%	10700	100.0%	

*Ranking is in descending order according to the number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked one.

**The regional percentage is the total percentage for the counties in the region.

FIGURE 8
INMATE ADMISSIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995
BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION

**APPALACHIAN
REGION**

**EASTERN
REGION**

**MIDLANDS
REGION**

**COASTAL
REGION**

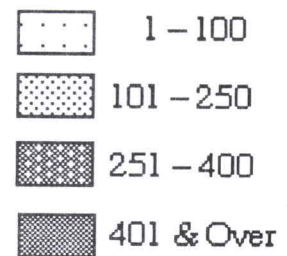
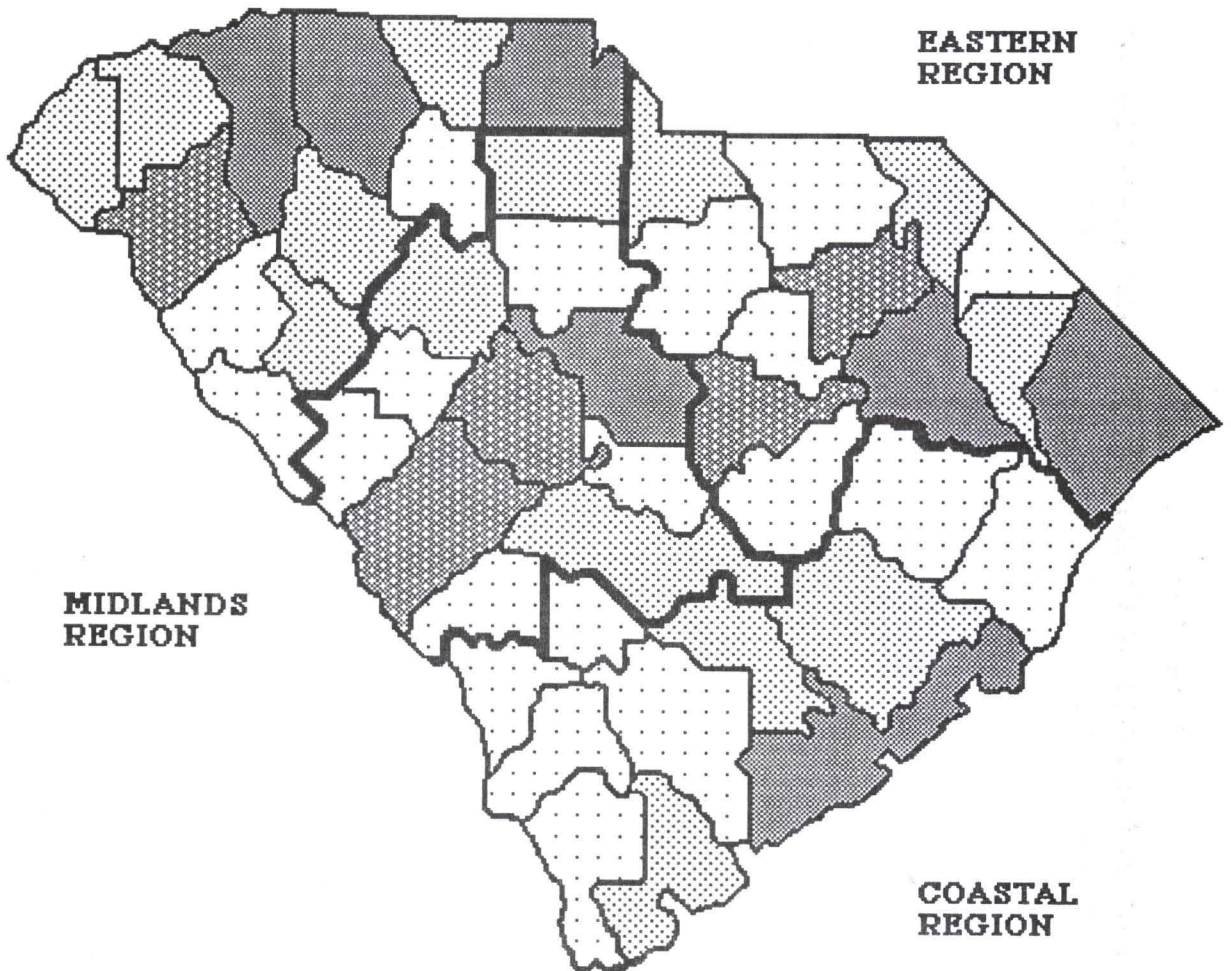


TABLE 8
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995*

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION**	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
DANGEROUS DRUGS	573	6.5%	4126	24.1%	95	10.4%	349	22.8%	5143	18.1%
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	2002	22.8%	1912	11.2%	105	11.5%	58	3.8%	4077	14.4%
LARCENY	1202	13.7%	1599	9.3%	129	14.1%	237	15.5%	3167	11.2%
BURGLARY	1258	14.3%	1636	9.5%	78	8.5%	35	2.3%	3007	10.6%
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	678	7.7%	726	4.2%	221	24.1%	276	18.0%	1901	6.7%
ASSAULT	380	4.3%	1123	6.6%	17	1.9%	63	4.1%	1583	5.6%
STOLEN VEHICLE	504	5.7%	913	5.3%	23	2.5%	29	1.9%	1469	5.2%
ROBBERY	192	2.2%	935	5.5%	8	0.9%	40	2.6%	1175	4.1%
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	204	2.3%	649	3.8%	25	2.7%	62	4.0%	940	3.3%
FORGERY/COUNTERFTIN	300	3.4%	411	2.4%	102	11.1%	122	8.0%	935	3.3%
WEAPON OFFENSE	159	1.8%	675	3.9%	7	0.8%	10	0.7%	851	3.0%
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	134	1.5%	374	2.2%	32	3.5%	82	5.4%	622	2.2%
FAMILY OFFENSE	148	1.7%	322	1.9%	6	0.7%	31	2.0%	507	1.8%
STOLEN PROPERTY	116	1.3%	270	1.6%	9	1.0%	15	1.0%	410	1.4%
DAMAGED PROPERTY	115	1.3%	223	1.3%	3	0.3%	19	1.2%	360	1.3%
HOMICIDE	104	1.2%	215	1.3%	9	1.0%	19	1.2%	347	1.2%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	148	1.7%	171	1.0%	5	0.5%	0	0.0%	324	1.1%
MISCELLANEOUS	84	1.0%	164	1.0%	13	1.4%	8	0.5%	269	0.9%
PUBLIC PEACE	52	0.6%	176	1.0%	9	1.0%	23	1.5%	260	0.9%
SEX OFFENSES	117	1.3%	59	0.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	179	0.6%
INVASION OF PRIVACY	44	0.5%	117	0.7%	2	0.2%	13	0.8%	176	0.6%
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	81	0.9%	82	0.5%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	166	0.6%
DRUNKENNESS	49	0.6%	102	0.6%	1	0.1%	9	0.6%	161	0.6%
ARSON	56	0.6%	30	0.2%	2	0.2%	7	0.5%	95	0.3%
KIDNAPPING	24	0.3%	58	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	83	0.3%
SMUGGLING	20	0.2%	18	0.1%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	40	0.1%
LIQUOR	18	0.2%	18	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	37	0.1%
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	10	1.1%	17	1.1%	29	0.1%
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	7	0.1%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	14	0.0%
EMBEZZLEMENT	2	0.0%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	0.0%
HABITUAL OFFENDER	3	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.0%
VAGRANCY	0	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	7	0.0%
GAMBLING	1	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.0%
OBSCENE MATERIALS	6	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.0%
EXTORTION	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
PROPERTY CRIME	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
CONSERVATION	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
HEALTH & SAFETY	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
LICENSE VIOLATION	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
TAX REVENUE	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
BRIBERY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	8788	100.0%	17141	100.0%	917	100.0%	1532	100.0%	28378	100.0%
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	2847		6967		296		590		10700	

*Highlighted areas indicate five most common offenses for each column.

**An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

FIGURE 9
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

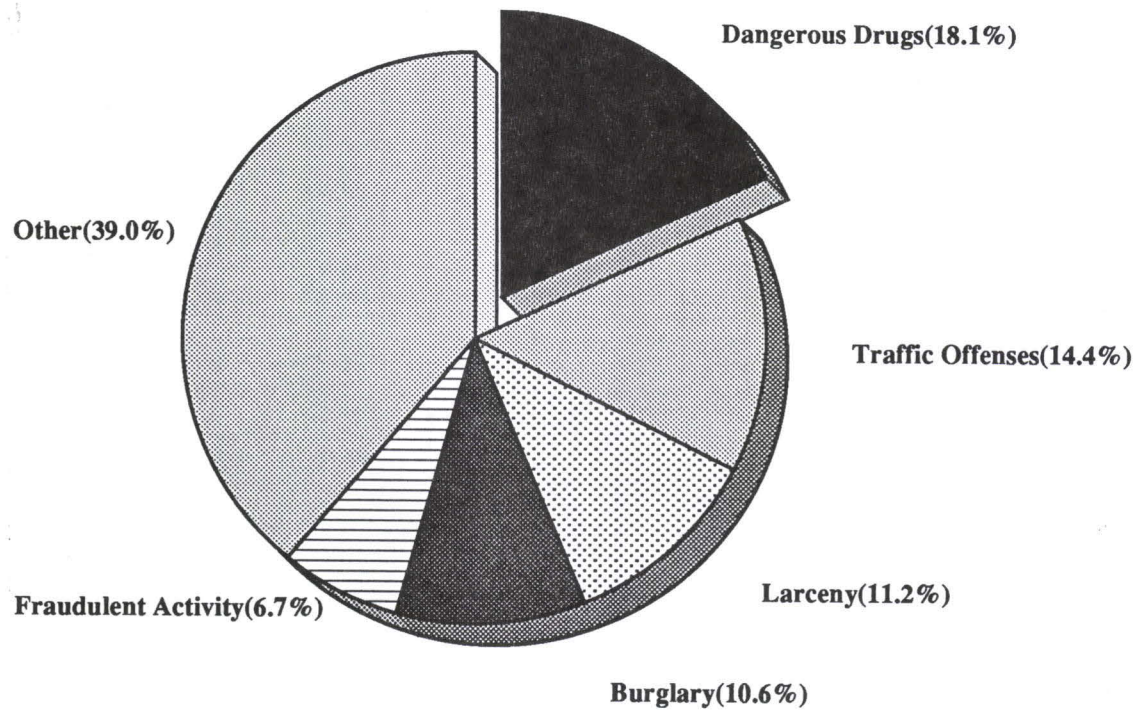


TABLE 9
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995*

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION**	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
DANGEROUS DRUGS	267	9.4%	2158	31.0%	43	14.5%	205	34.7%	2673	25.0%
BURGLARY	518	18.2%	819	11.8%	34	11.5%	10	1.7%	1381	12.9%
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	571	20.1%	542	7.8%	34	11.5%	22	3.7%	1169	10.9%
ASSAULT	171	6.0%	562	8.1%	11	3.7%	36	6.1%	780	7.3%
ROBBERY	106	3.7%	548	7.9%	6	2.0%	19	3.2%	679	6.3%
LARCENY	216	7.6%	333	4.8%	26	8.8%	71	12.0%	646	6.0%
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	145	5.1%	201	2.9%	61	20.6%	74	12.5%	481	4.5%
STOLEN VEHICLE	126	4.4%	295	4.2%	8	2.7%	3	0.5%	432	4.0%
FAMILY OFFENSE	94	3.3%	214	3.1%	3	1.0%	16	2.7%	327	3.1%
HOMICIDE	83	2.9%	177	2.5%	8	2.7%	17	2.9%	285	2.7%
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	51	1.8%	181	2.6%	7	2.4%	19	3.2%	258	2.4%
WEAPON OFFENSE	36	1.3%	206	3.0%	2	0.7%	5	0.8%	249	2.3%
FORGERY/COUNTERFTING	58	2.0%	110	1.6%	33	11.1%	37	6.3%	238	2.2%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	99	3.5%	120	1.7%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	220	2.1%
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	31	1.1%	66	0.9%	8	2.7%	27	4.6%	132	1.2%
STOLEN PROPERTY	37	1.3%	85	1.2%	2	0.7%	4	0.7%	128	1.2%
SEX OFFENSES	77	2.7%	37	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	115	1.1%
MISCELLANEOUS	23	0.8%	71	1.0%	1	0.3%	5	0.8%	100	0.9%
DAMAGED PROPERTY	28	1.0%	59	0.8%	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	89	0.8%
PUBLIC PEACE	13	0.5%	48	0.7%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	64	0.6%
ARSON	27	0.9%	21	0.3%	1	0.3%	6	1.0%	55	0.5%
DRUNKENESS	20	0.7%	31	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	51	0.5%
INVASION OF PRIVACY	16	0.6%	29	0.4%	2	0.7%	1	0.2%	48	0.4%
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	18	0.6%	18	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	37	0.3%
KIDNAPPING	6	0.2%	15	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21	0.2%
LIQUOR	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	9	0.1%
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	7	1.2%	8	0.1%
SMUGGLING	1	0.0%	5	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.0%
VAGRANCY	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	4	0.0%
HABITUAL OFFENDER	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
HEALTH & SAFETY	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
CONSERVATION	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
EMBEZZLEMENT	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
EXTORTION	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
GAMBLING	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
OBSCENE MATERIALS	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
TAX REVENUE	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
BRIBERY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LICENSE VIOLATION	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PROPERTY CRIME	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	2847	100.0%	6967	100.0%	296	100.0%	590	100.0%	10700	100.0%

*Highlighted areas indicate five most common offenses for each column.

**An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

FIGURE 10
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

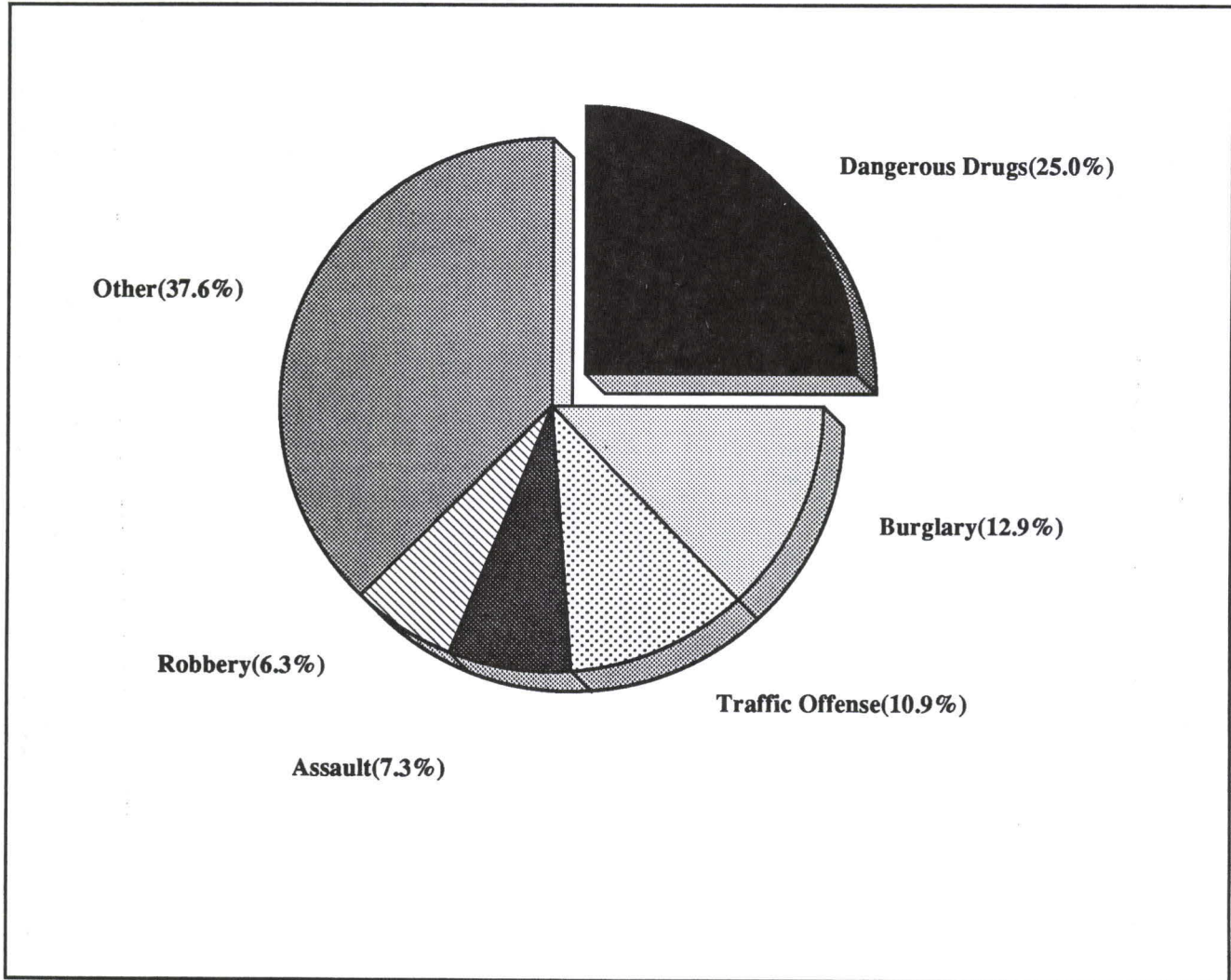


TABLE 10
SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

SENTENCE LENGTH	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
YOA	446	15.7%	1445	20.7%	30	10.1%	45	7.6%	1966	18.4%
3 Months or Less	125	4.4%	298	4.3%	19	6.4%	48	8.1%	490	4.6%
3 Months 1 Day-1 Year	408	14.3%	844	12.1%	72	24.3%	146	24.7%	1470	13.7%
1 Year	284	10.0%	516	7.4%	33	11.1%	42	7.1%	875	8.2%
1 Year 1 Day-2 Years	310	10.9%	665	9.5%	41	13.9%	93	15.8%	1109	10.4%
2 Years 1 Day-3 Years	243	8.5%	526	7.5%	31	10.5%	56	9.5%	856	8.0%
3 Years 1 Day-4 Years	91	3.2%	254	3.6%	13	4.4%	17	2.9%	375	3.5%
4 Years 1 Day-5 Years	250	8.8%	548	7.9%	22	7.4%	49	8.3%	869	8.1%
5 Years 1 Day-6 Years	73	2.6%	212	3.0%	3	1.0%	13	2.2%	301	2.8%
6 Years 1 Day-7 Years	59	2.1%	176	2.5%	9	3.0%	11	1.9%	255	2.4%
7 Years 1 Day-8 Years	60	2.1%	190	2.7%	3	1.0%	13	2.2%	266	2.5%
8 Years 1 Day-9 Years	24	0.8%	78	1.1%	4	1.4%	8	1.4%	114	1.1%
9 Years 1 Day-10 Years	136	4.8%	357	5.1%	8	2.7%	18	3.1%	519	4.9%
10 Years 1 Day-20 Years	195	6.8%	544	7.8%	4	1.4%	23	3.9%	766	7.2%
20 Years 1 Day-30 Years	71	2.5%	206	3.0%	2	0.7%	7	1.2%	286	2.7%
Over 30 Years	25	0.9%	47	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	72	0.7%
Life w/10 Year Parole Eligibility	11	0.4%	11	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	0.2%
Life w/20 Year Parole Eligibility	32	1.1%	46	0.7%	2	0.7%	1	0.2%	81	0.8%
Life w/30 Year Parole Eligibility	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
Death	4	0.1%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.1%
TOTAL	2847	100.0%	6967	100.0%	296	100.0%	590	100.0%	10700	100.0%
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH	5 Years 4 Months		5 Years 9 Months		2 Years 9 Months		3 Years 4 Months		5 Years 5 Months	

* This average does not include inmates with life or death sentences or YOAs.

FIGURE 11
SENTENCE LENGTHS OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

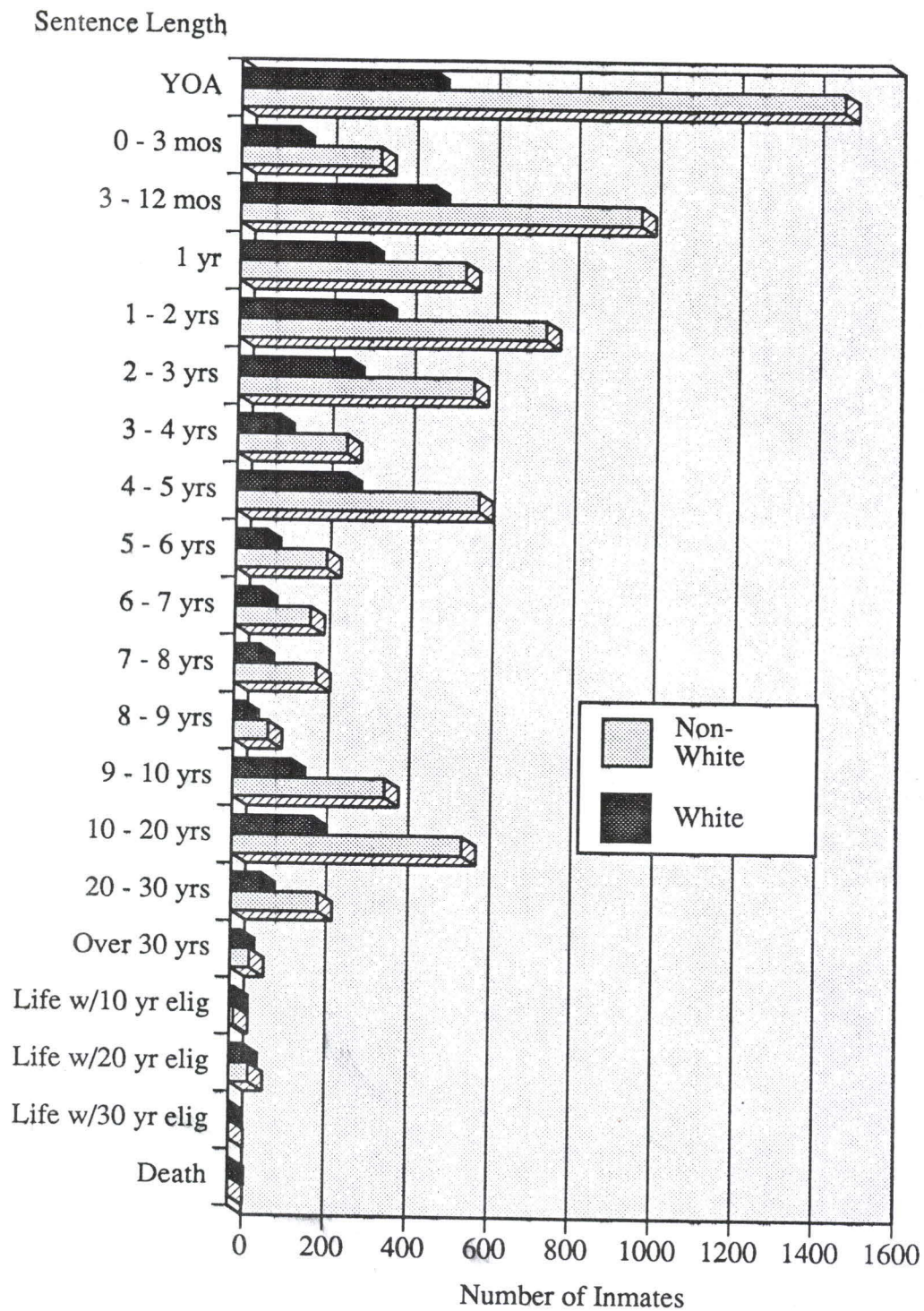


TABLE 11
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

ADMISSION AGE	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 17	6	0.2%	19	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	26	0.2%
17-19	327	11.5%	940	13.5%	16	5.4%	23	3.9%	1306	12.2%
20-24	623	21.9%	1837	26.4%	62	20.9%	119	20.2%	2641	24.7%
25-29	466	16.4%	1383	19.9%	66	22.3%	151	25.6%	2066	19.3%
30-34	537	18.9%	1146	16.4%	75	25.3%	143	24.2%	1901	17.8%
35-39	383	13.5%	851	12.2%	36	12.2%	82	13.9%	1352	12.6%
40-44	231	8.1%	435	6.2%	26	8.8%	51	8.6%	743	6.9%
45-49	127	4.5%	232	3.3%	10	3.4%	17	2.9%	386	3.6%
50-54	65	2.3%	72	1.0%	4	1.4%	1	0.2%	142	1.3%
55-59	32	1.1%	26	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	59	0.6%
60-64	29	1.0%	15	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	45	0.4%
65-69	15	0.5%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	23	0.2%
70 and Over	6	0.2%	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.1%
TOTAL	2847	100.0%	6967	100.0%	296	100.0%	590	100.0%	10700	100.0%
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 Years	65		161		3		4		233	
18 and Over	2776		6787		293		585		10441	
21 and Over	2352		5575		271		548		8746	
24 and Under	956		2796		78		143		3973	
62 and Over	35		19		0		1		55	
65 and Over	21		11		0		1		33	
AVERAGE AGE	31		29		30		30		29	

FIGURE 12
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

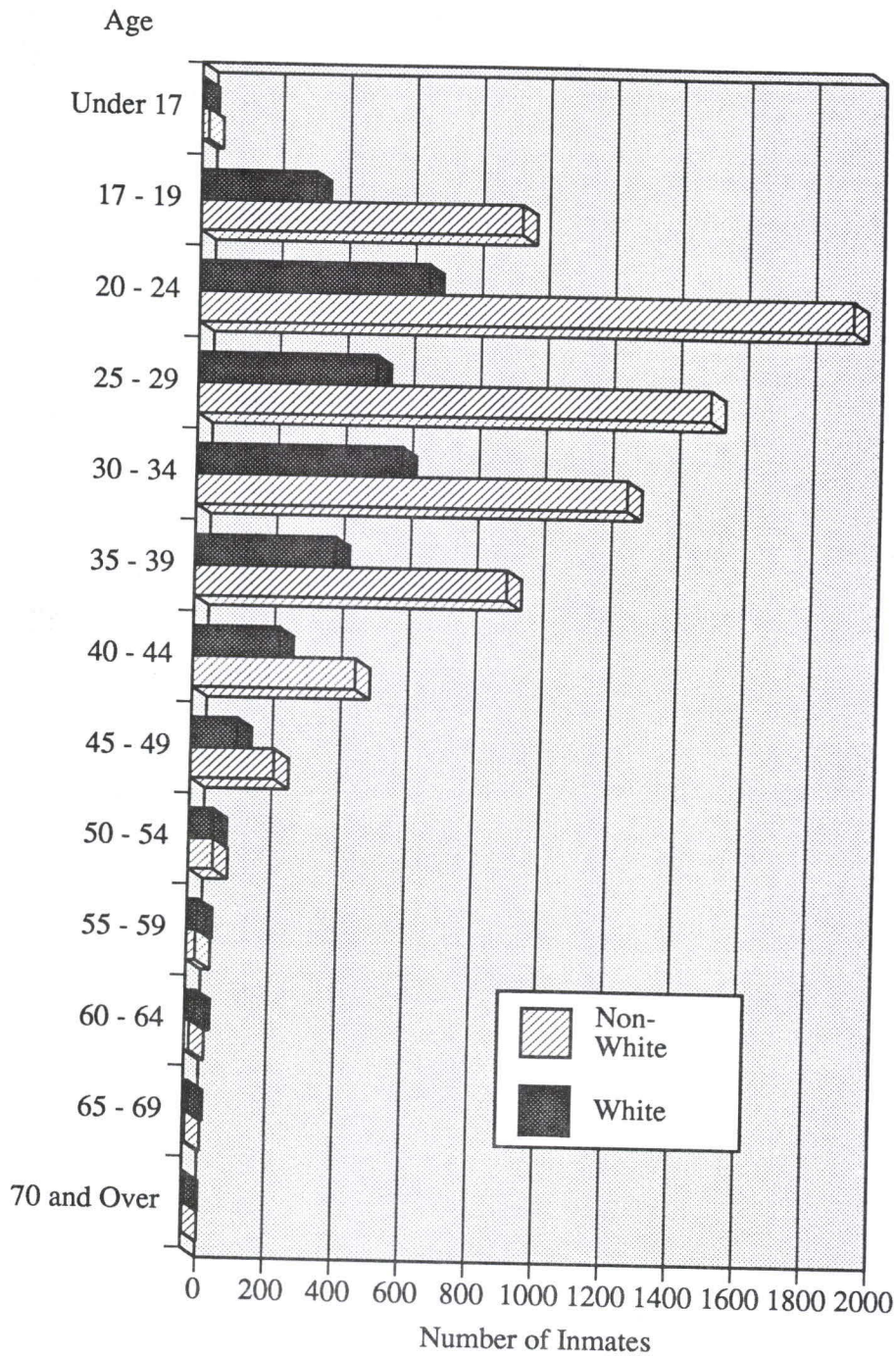


TABLE 12
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS
OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

PLANNING DISTRICT*	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
I APPALACHIAN	1122	39.4%	1681	24.1%	145	49.0%	234	39.7%	3182	29.7%
II UPPER SAVANNAH	162	5.7%	414	5.9%	12	4.1%	48	8.1%	636	5.9%
III CATAWBA	266	9.3%	584	8.4%	23	7.8%	35	5.9%	908	8.5%
IV CENTRAL MIDLANDS	288	10.1%	943	13.5%	34	11.5%	70	11.9%	1335	12.5%
V LOWER SAVANNAH	152	5.3%	521	7.5%	8	2.7%	42	7.1%	723	6.8%
VI SANTEE-LYNCHES	117	4.1%	368	5.3%	7	2.4%	31	5.3%	523	4.9%
VII PEE DEE	217	7.6%	973	14.0%	20	6.8%	59	10.0%	1269	11.9%
VIII WACCAMAW	216	7.6%	423	6.1%	21	7.1%	16	2.7%	676	6.3%
IX BERK.CHAS.DORCH.	237	8.3%	780	11.2%	20	6.8%	32	5.4%	1069	10.0%
X LOW COUNTRY	70	2.5%	280	4.0%	6	2.0%	23	3.9%	379	3.5%
XI OUT OF STATE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	2847	100.0%	6967	100.0%	296	100.0%	590	100.0%	10700	100.0%

* Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Appendix H.

FIGURE 13
COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

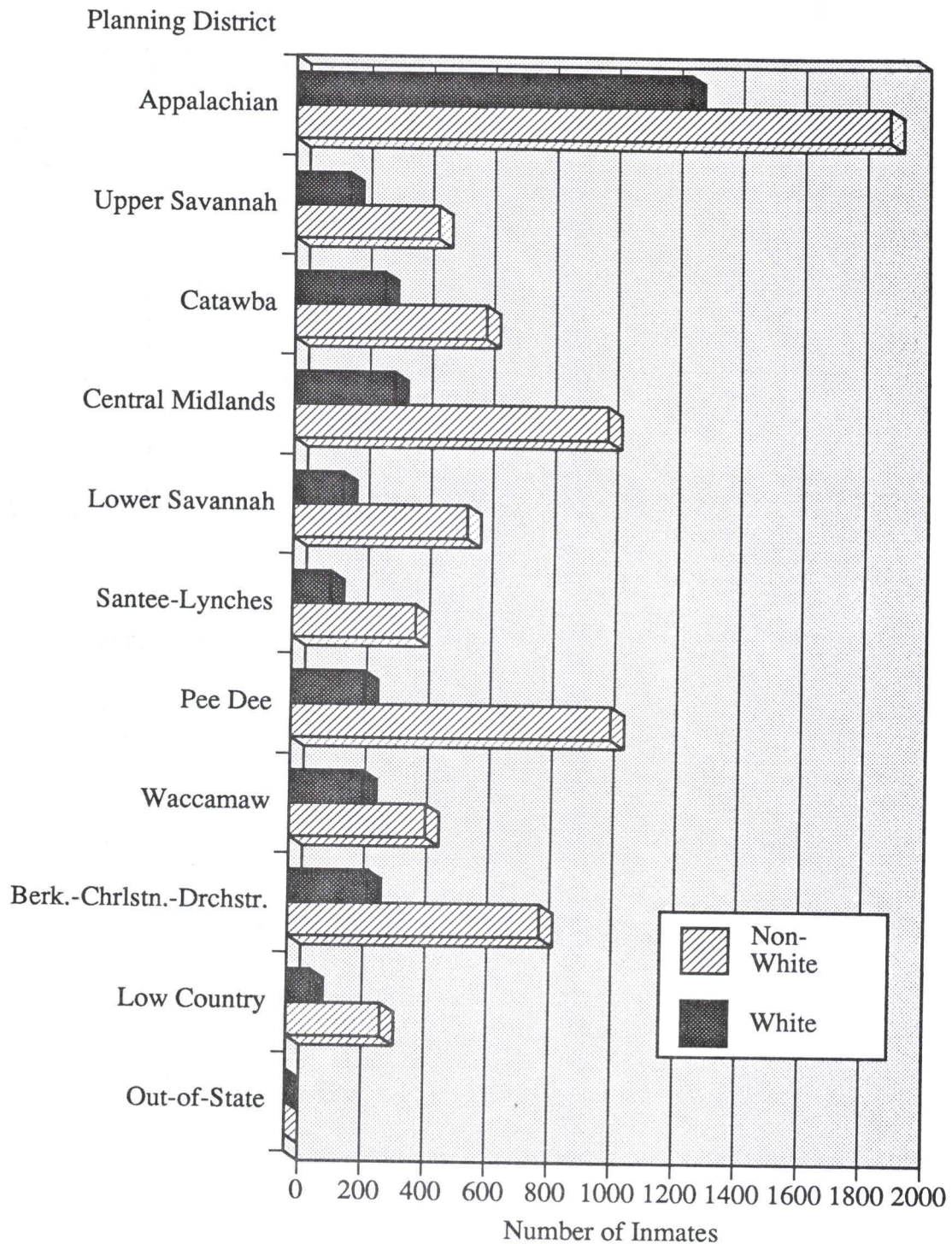


TABLE 13
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF INMATES
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT*	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	77	2.7%	309	4.4%	4	1.4%	14	2.4%	404	3.8%
2	124	4.4%	256	3.7%	4	1.4%	24	4.1%	408	3.8%
3	82	2.9%	401	5.8%	5	1.7%	35	5.9%	523	4.9%
4	113	4.0%	428	6.1%	11	3.7%	28	4.7%	580	5.4%
5	141	5.0%	667	9.6%	24	8.1%	51	8.6%	883	8.3%
6	109	3.8%	242	3.5%	8	2.7%	13	2.2%	372	3.5%
7	275	9.7%	422	6.1%	34	11.5%	52	8.8%	783	7.3%
8	169	5.9%	413	5.9%	16	5.4%	51	8.6%	649	6.1%
9	187	6.6%	703	10.1%	19	6.4%	29	4.9%	938	8.8%
10	224	7.9%	246	3.5%	22	7.4%	29	4.9%	521	4.9%
11	177	6.2%	265	3.8%	9	3.0%	16	2.7%	467	4.4%
12	104	3.7%	545	7.8%	9	3.0%	31	5.3%	689	6.4%
13	623	21.9%	1013	14.5%	89	30.1%	153	25.9%	1878	17.6%
14	71	2.5%	313	4.5%	7	2.4%	30	5.1%	421	3.9%
15	203	7.1%	346	5.0%	20	6.8%	11	1.9%	580	5.4%
16	168	5.9%	398	5.7%	15	5.1%	23	3.9%	604	5.6%
Out of State	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	2847	100.0%	6967	100.00%	296	100.0%	590	100.0%	10700	100.0%

* Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Appendix I.

FIGURE 14
COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

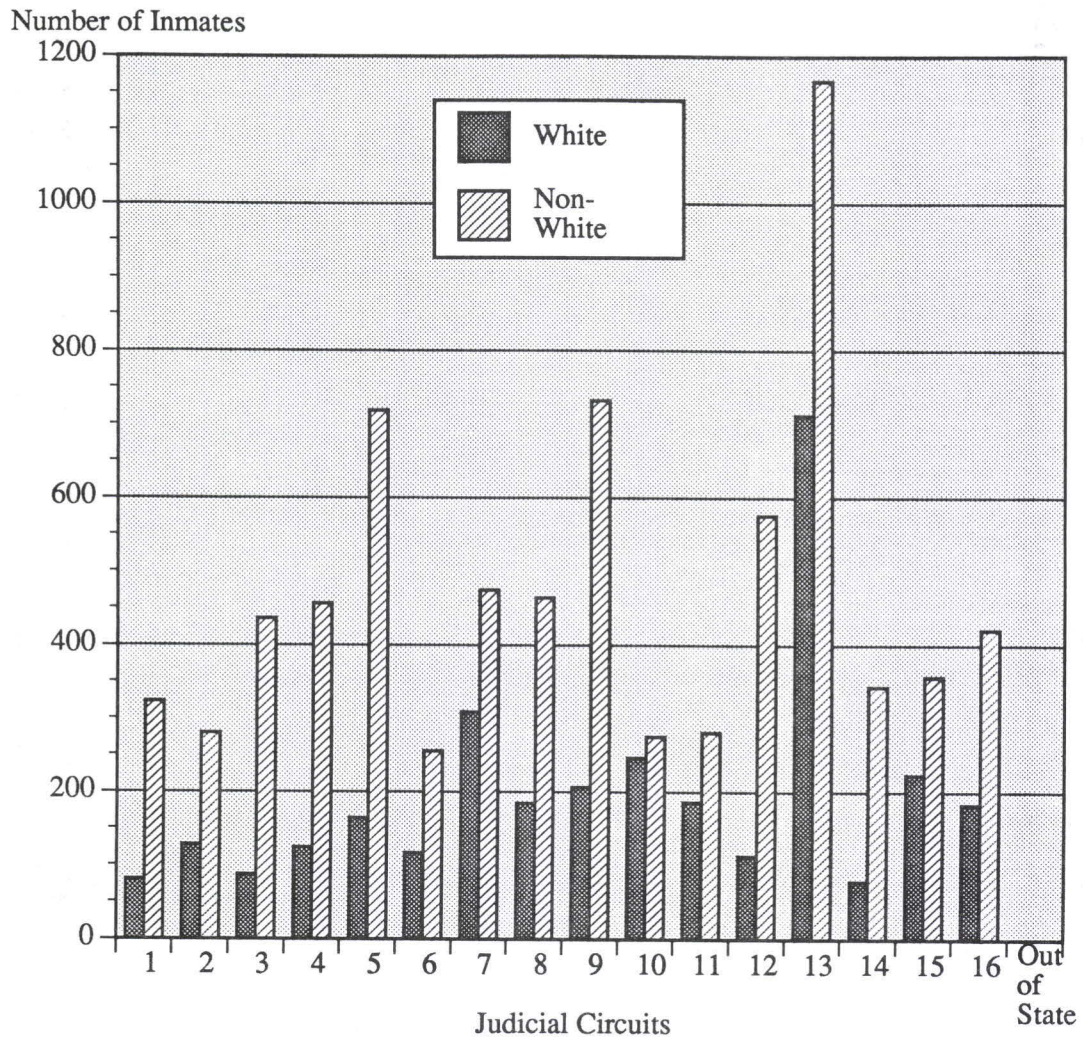


FIGURE 15
RACE AND SEX OF INMATES AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

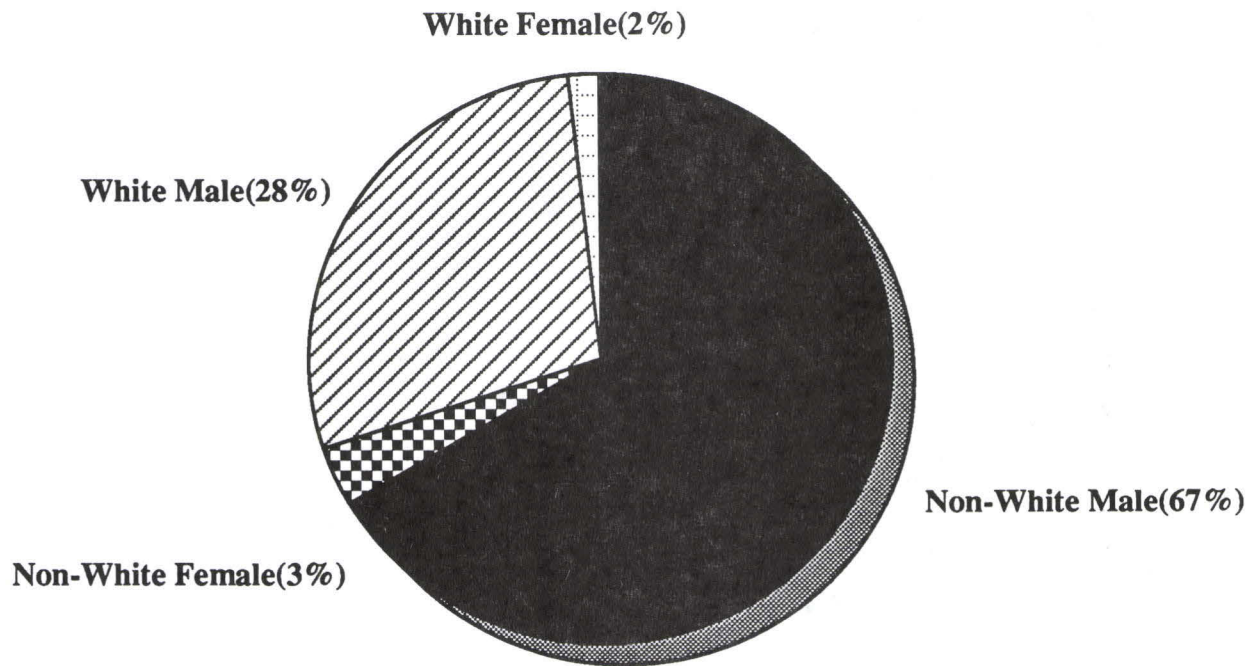


TABLE 14
DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

COMMITTING COUNTY	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL		RANK*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
APPALACHIAN REGION**	2587	46.8%	3855	29.7%	178	53.3%	278	41.7%	6898	35.3%	
ABBEVILLE	30	0.5%	81	0.6%	1	0.3%	5	0.7%	117	0.6%	37
ANDERSON	387	7.0%	347	2.7%	31	9.3%	21	3.1%	786	4.0%	8
CHEROKEE	148	2.7%	154	1.2%	11	3.3%	18	2.7%	331	1.7%	17
GREENVILLE	716	12.9%	1256	9.7%	62	18.6%	125	18.7%	2159	11.1%	1
GREENWOOD	80	1.4%	218	1.7%	3	0.9%	15	2.2%	316	1.6%	18
LAURENS	101	1.8%	223	1.7%	4	1.2%	13	1.9%	341	1.7%	16
MCCORMICK	13	0.2%	38	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.3%	54	0.3%	46
OCONEE	143	2.6%	70	0.5%	8	2.4%	11	1.6%	232	1.2%	24
PICKENS	209	3.8%	119	0.9%	13	3.9%	8	1.2%	349	1.8%	15
SPARTANBURG	420	7.6%	673	5.2%	26	7.8%	32	4.8%	1151	5.9%	4
UNION	62	1.1%	103	0.8%	4	1.2%	4	0.6%	173	0.9%	32
YORK	278	5.0%	573	4.4%	14	4.2%	24	3.6%	889	4.6%	5
MIDLANDS REGION**	1038	18.8%	3162	24.3%	60	18.0%	147	22.0%	4407	22.6%	
AIKEN	183	3.3%	338	2.6%	7	2.1%	22	3.3%	550	2.8%	12
BARNWELL	38	0.7%	99	0.8%	1	0.3%	2	0.3%	140	0.7%	35
CALHOUN	10	0.2%	44	0.3%	1	0.3%	5	0.7%	60	0.3%	45
CHESTER	55	1.0%	122	0.9%	4	1.2%	4	0.6%	185	0.9%	31
EDGEFIELD	24	0.4%	81	0.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	107	0.5%	40
FAIRFIELD	18	0.3%	83	0.6%	0	0.0%	4	0.6%	105	0.5%	41
LEXINGTON	308	5.6%	318	2.4%	16	4.8%	13	1.9%	655	3.4%	9
NEWBERRY	55	1.0%	159	1.2%	4	1.2%	11	1.6%	229	1.2%	26
ORANGEBURG	66	1.2%	471	3.6%	3	0.9%	24	3.6%	564	2.9%	11
RICHLAND	264	4.8%	1371	10.6%	24	7.2%	57	8.5%	1716	8.8%	3
SALUDA	17	0.3%	76	0.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%	96	0.5%	42

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

COMMITTING COUNTY	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL		RANK*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
COASTAL REGION**	782	14.1%	2886	22.2%	35	10.5%	93	13.9%	3796	19.4%	
ALLENDALE	7	0.1%	74	0.6%	1	0.3%	8	1.2%	90	0.5%	43
BAMBERG	14	0.3%	95	0.7%	1	0.3%	5	0.7%	115	0.6%	38
BEAUFORT	59	1.1%	291	2.2%	1	0.3%	11	1.6%	362	1.9%	14
BERKELEY	130	2.4%	170	1.3%	5	1.5%	6	0.9%	311	1.6%	19
CHARLESTON	331	6.0%	1385	10.7%	19	5.7%	28	4.2%	1763	9.0%	2
COLLETON	40	0.7%	119	0.9%	2	0.6%	6	0.9%	167	0.9%	34
DORCHESTER	96	1.7%	156	1.2%	3	0.9%	5	0.7%	260	1.3%	23
GEORGETOWN	36	0.7%	178	1.4%	2	0.6%	6	0.9%	222	1.1%	27
HAMPTON	8	0.1%	78	0.6%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%	89	0.5%	44
JASPER	29	0.5%	102	0.8%	0	0.0%	7	1.0%	138	0.7%	36
WILLIAMSBURG	32	0.6%	238	1.8%	1	0.3%	8	1.2%	279	1.4%	20
EASTERN REGION**	1111	20.1%	3081	23.7%	61	18.3%	149	22.3%	4402	22.5%	
CHESTERFIELD	64	1.2%	162	1.2%	2	0.6%	4	0.6%	232	1.2%	24
CLARENDON	20	0.4%	147	1.1%	1	0.3%	5	0.7%	173	0.9%	32
DARLINGTON	119	2.2%	352	2.7%	5	1.5%	14	2.1%	490	2.5%	13
DILLON	47	0.8%	140	1.1%	4	1.2%	3	0.4%	194	1.0%	29
FLORENCE	152	2.7%	600	4.6%	9	2.7%	38	5.7%	799	4.1%	7
HORRY	322	5.8%	459	3.5%	19	5.7%	22	3.3%	822	4.2%	6
KERSHAW	65	1.2%	121	0.9%	6	1.8%	2	0.3%	194	1.0%	29
LANCASTER	96	1.7%	158	1.2%	8	2.4%	10	1.5%	272	1.4%	22
LEE	15	0.3%	86	0.7%	1	0.3%	7	1.0%	109	0.6%	39
MARION	33	0.6%	223	1.7%	1	0.3%	16	2.4%	273	1.4%	21
MARLBORO	45	0.8%	161	1.2%	1	0.3%	6	0.9%	213	1.1%	28
SUMTER	133	2.4%	472	3.6%	4	1.2%	22	3.3%	631	3.2%	10
OUT OF STATE	12	0.2%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	0.1%	
TOTAL	5530	100.0%	12994	100.0%	334	100.0%	667	100.0%	19525	100.0%	

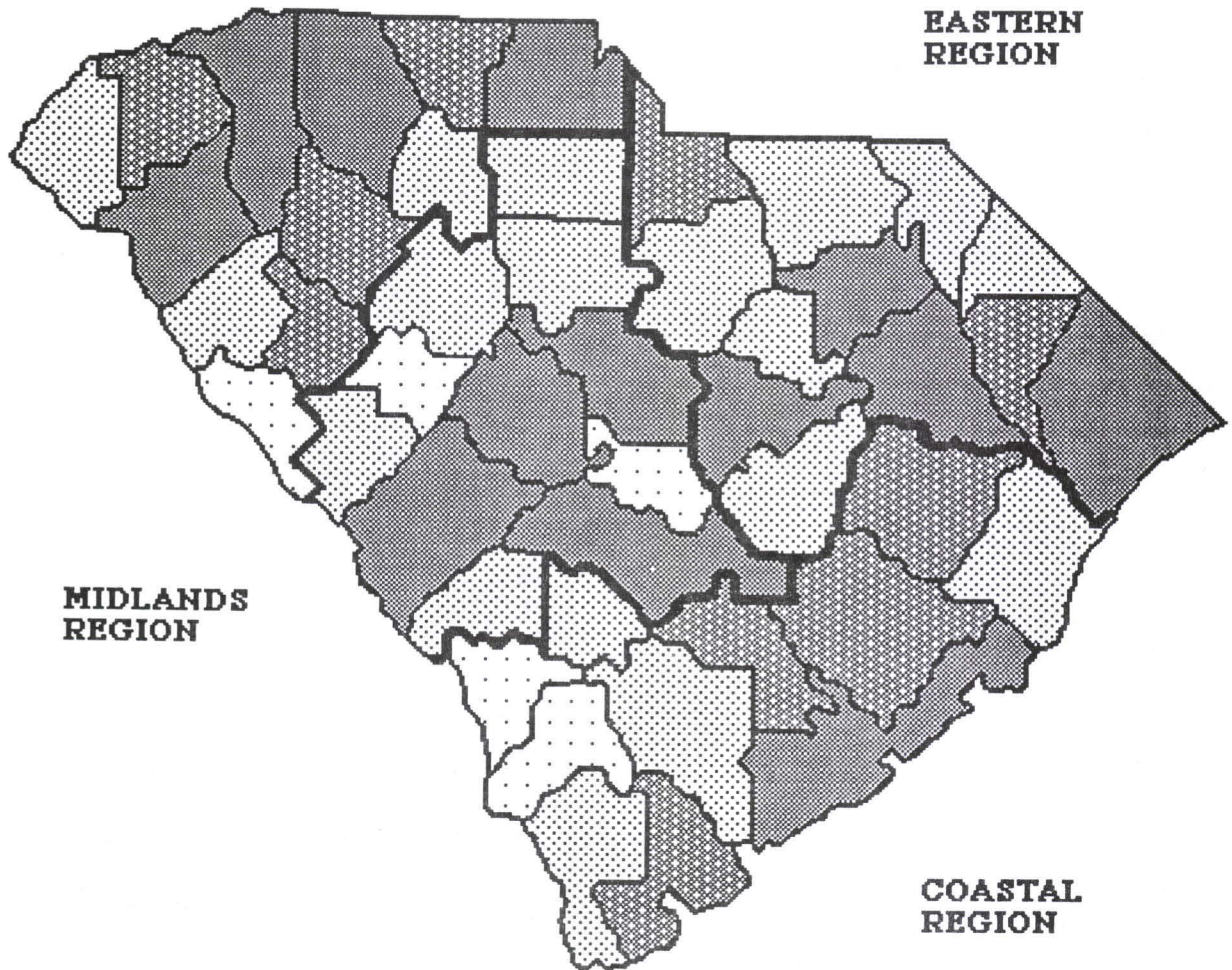
*Ranking is in descending order according to the number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked one.

**The regional percentage is the total percentage for the counties in the region.

FIGURE 10
COMMITTING COUNTIES AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

**APPALACHIAN
REGION**

**EASTERN
REGION**



**MIDLANDS
REGION**

**COASTAL
REGION**

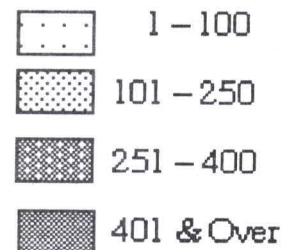


TABLE 15
TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995*

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION**	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
DANGEROUS DRUGS	1209	5.9%	8136	21.3%	120	9.6%	502	29.3%	9967	16.2%
BURGLARY	3491	17.2%	4988	13.1%	91	7.3%	59	3.4%	8629	14.0%
LARCENY	3337	16.4%	4304	11.3%	148	11.9%	271	15.8%	8060	13.1%
ROBBERY	945	4.6%	3700	9.7%	32	2.6%	85	5.0%	4762	7.8%
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	2415	11.9%	2008	5.3%	103	8.3%	23	1.3%	4549	7.4%
ASSAULT	1156	5.7%	3068	8.0%	33	2.6%	98	5.7%	4355	7.1%
HOMICIDE	910	4.5%	1704	4.5%	79	6.3%	114	6.7%	2807	4.6%
STOLEN VEHICLE	955	4.7%	1674	4.4%	19	1.5%	31	1.8%	2679	4.4%
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	961	4.7%	979	2.6%	297	23.8%	151	8.8%	2388	3.9%
FORGERY/COUNTERFTING	698	3.4%	1123	2.9%	200	16.1%	159	9.3%	2180	3.5%
SEXUAL ASSAULT	938	4.6%	1087	2.9%	7	0.6%	0	0.0%	2032	3.3%
WEAPON OFFENSE	395	1.9%	1392	3.6%	8	0.6%	28	1.6%	1823	3.0%
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	307	1.5%	851	2.2%	13	1.0%	22	1.3%	1193	1.9%
STOLEN PROPERTY	247	1.2%	541	1.4%	4	0.3%	12	0.7%	804	1.3%
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	412	2.0%	354	0.9%	6	0.5%	17	1.0%	789	1.3%
MISCELLANEOUS	283	1.4%	434	1.1%	31	2.5%	21	1.2%	769	1.3%
DAMAGED PROPERTY	289	1.4%	359	0.9%	2	0.2%	17	1.0%	667	1.1%
KIDNAPPING	232	1.1%	304	0.8%	7	0.6%	6	0.4%	549	0.9%
SEX OFFENSES	332	1.6%	142	0.4%	1	0.1%	3	0.2%	478	0.8%
FAMILY OFFENSE	164	0.8%	247	0.6%	10	0.8%	33	1.9%	454	0.7%
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	92	0.5%	207	0.5%	13	1.0%	32	1.9%	344	0.6%
SMUGGLING	181	0.9%	122	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	306	0.5%
ARSON	165	0.8%	110	0.3%	2	0.2%	8	0.5%	285	0.5%
PUBLIC PEACE	47	0.2%	121	0.3%	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	173	0.3%
INVASION OF PRIVACY	78	0.4%	84	0.2%	2	0.2%	4	0.2%	168	0.3%
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	18	0.1%	27	0.1%	3	0.2%	1	0.1%	49	0.1%
DRUNKENESS	10	0.0%	23	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	34	0.1%
LIQUOR	19	0.1%	14	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	33	0.1%
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	8	0.6%	10	0.6%	19	0.0%
OBSCENE MATERIALS	14	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	0.0%
EMBEZZLEMENT	1	0.0%	9	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.0%
TAX REVENUE	2	0.0%	5	0.0%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	10	0.0%
EXTORTION	5	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	9	0.0%
GAMBLING	3	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.0%
HABITUAL OFFENDER	3	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.0%
PROPERTY CRIME	2	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.0%
CONSERVATION	5	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.0%
HEALTH & SAFETY	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
VAGRANCY	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
BRIBERY	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
LICENSE VIOLATION	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	20324	100.0%	38138	100.0%	1246	100.0%	1713	100.0%	61421	100.0%
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	5530		12994		334		667		19525	

*Highlighted areas indicate five most common offenses in each column.

**An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

FIGURE 17
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

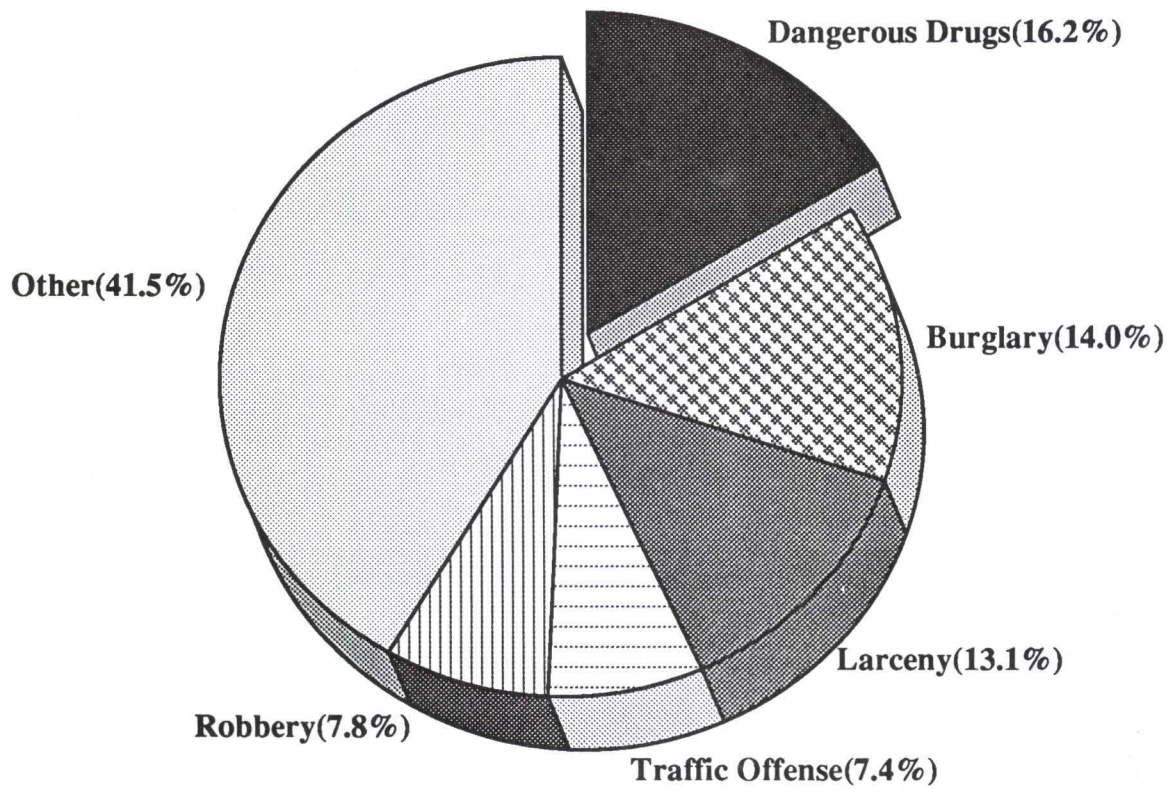


TABLE 16
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995*

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION**	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
* DANGEROUS DRUGS	470	8.5%	3807	29.3%	45	13.5%	274	41.1%	4596	23.5%
* BURGLARY	1153	20.8%	1894	14.6%	35	10.5%	24	3.6%	3106	15.9%
* HOMICIDE	821	14.8%	1518	11.7%	67	20.1%	101	15.1%	2507	12.8%
* ROBBERY	391	7.1%	1724	13.3%	18	5.4%	35	5.2%	2168	11.1%
* ASSAULT	342	6.2%	1041	8.0%	14	4.2%	47	7.0%	1444	7.4%
* SEXUAL ASSAULT	582	10.5%	671	5.2%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1254	6.4%
* LARCENY	418	7.6%	550	4.2%	26	7.8%	60	9.0%	1054	5.4%
* TRAFFIC OFFENSE	414	7.5%	271	2.1%	30	9.0%	7	1.0%	722	3.7%
* STOLEN VEHICLE	133	2.4%	324	2.5%	4	1.2%	2	0.3%	463	2.4%
* FORGERY/COUNTERTNG	85	1.5%	153	1.2%	35	10.5%	34	5.1%	307	1.6%
* FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	114	2.1%	116	0.9%	40	12.0%	28	4.2%	298	1.5%
* KIDNAPPING	125	2.3%	159	1.2%	6	1.8%	3	0.4%	293	1.5%
* SEX OFFENSES	142	2.6%	73	0.6%	1	0.3%	1	0.1%	217	1.1%
* WEAPON OFFENSE	36	0.7%	148	1.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	186	1.0%
* FAMILY OFFENSE	43	0.8%	97	0.7%	4	1.2%	19	2.8%	163	0.8%
* OBSTRUCTING POLICE	33	0.6%	111	0.9%	1	0.3%	3	0.4%	148	0.8%
* STOLEN PROPERTY	46	0.8%	92	0.7%	1	0.3%	3	0.4%	142	0.7%
* MISCELLANEOUS	30	0.5%	85	0.7%	2	0.6%	6	0.9%	123	0.6%
* ARSON	58	1.0%	47	0.4%	0	0.0%	6	0.9%	111	0.6%
* DAMAGED PROPERTY	45	0.8%	58	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	105	0.5%
* OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	11	0.2%	10	0.1%	1	0.3%	9	1.3%	31	0.2%
* INVASION OF PRIVACY	17	0.3%	11	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	29	0.1%
* FLIGHT/ESCAPE	9	0.2%	9	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	19	0.1%
* SMUGGLING	5	0.1%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	0.1%
* PUBLIC PEACE	3	0.1%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.1%
* CRIME AGAINST PERSON	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.0%
* TAX REVENUE	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
* DRUNKENNESS	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
* HABITUAL OFFENDER	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
* OBSCENE MATERIAL	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
* COMMERCIALIZED SEX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.0%
* EMBEZZLEMENT	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
* EXTORTION	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
* LIQUOR	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
TOTAL	5530	100.0%	12994	100.0%	334	100.0%	667	100.0%	19525	100.0%

*Highlighted areas indicate five most common offenses in each column.

**An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

FIGURE 18
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

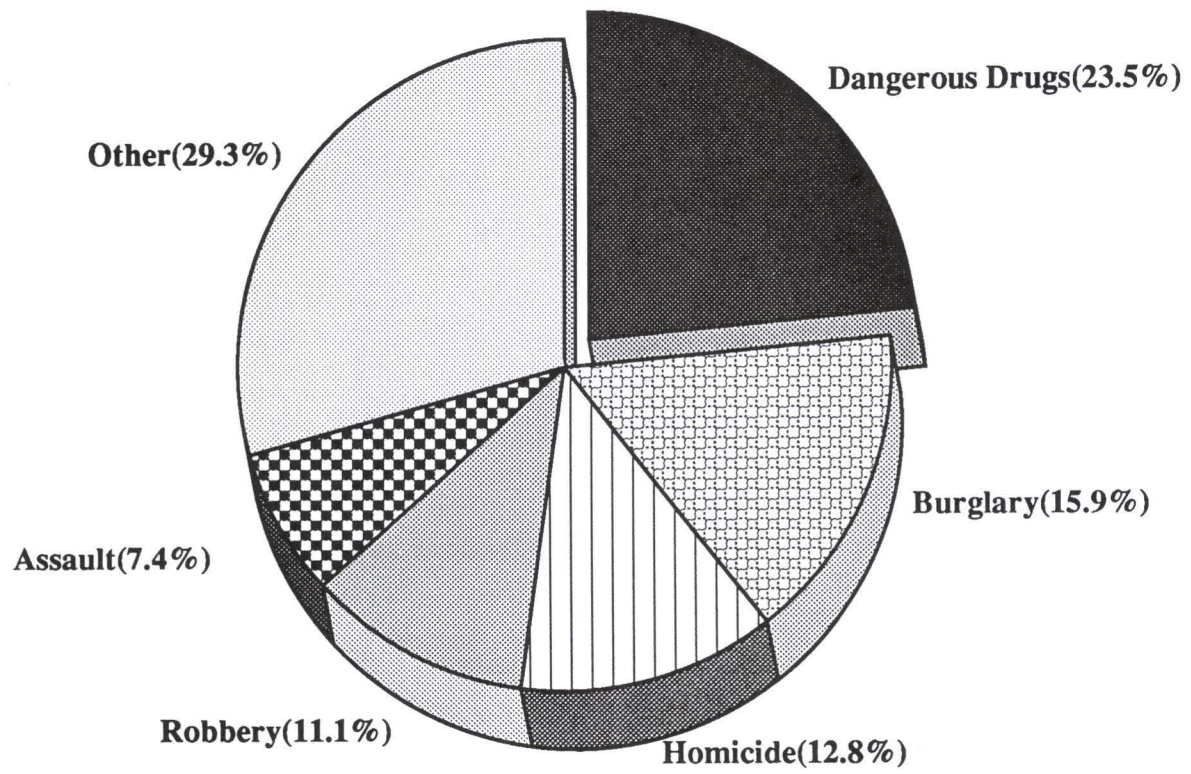


TABLE 17
SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

SENTENCE LENGTH	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Shock Incarceration	27	0.5%	94	0.7%	5	1.5%	10	1.5%	136	0.7%
YOA	302	5.5%	970	7.5%	16	4.8%	22	3.3%	1310	6.7%
3 Months or Less	11	0.2%	18	0.1%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	30	0.2%
3 Months 1 Day-1 Year	77	1.4%	109	0.8%	8	2.4%	24	3.6%	218	1.1%
1 Year	110	2.0%	222	1.7%	13	3.9%	15	2.2%	360	1.8%
1 Year 1 Day-2 Years	256	4.6%	553	4.3%	33	9.9%	83	12.4%	925	4.7%
2 Years 1 Day-3 Years	314	5.7%	658	5.1%	40	12.0%	68	10.2%	1080	5.5%
3 Years 1 Day-4 Years	149	2.7%	380	2.9%	15	4.5%	29	4.3%	573	2.9%
4 Years 1 Day-5 Years	483	8.7%	1081	8.3%	23	6.9%	88	13.2%	1675	8.6%
5 Years 1 Day-6 Years	197	3.6%	464	3.6%	9	2.7%	27	4.0%	697	3.6%
6 Years 1 Day-7 Years	150	2.7%	451	3.5%	20	6.0%	35	5.2%	656	3.4%
7 Years 1 Day-8 Years	162	2.9%	550	4.2%	12	3.6%	21	3.1%	745	3.8%
8 Years 1 Day-9 Years	96	1.7%	293	2.3%	7	2.1%	10	1.5%	406	2.1%
9 Years 1 Day-10 Years	499	9.0%	1237	9.5%	28	8.4%	50	7.5%	1814	9.3%
10 Years 1 Day-20 Years	1116	20.2%	2933	22.6%	39	11.7%	99	14.8%	4187	21.4%
20 Years 1 Day-30 Years	671	12.1%	1529	11.8%	24	7.2%	45	6.7%	2269	11.6%
Over 30 Years	271	4.9%	530	4.1%	3	0.9%	3	0.4%	807	4.1%
Life w/10 Year Parole Eligibility	211	3.8%	308	2.4%	6	1.8%	7	1.0%	532	2.7%
Life w/20 Year Parole Eligibility	343	6.2%	494	3.8%	31	9.3%	28	4.2%	896	4.6%
Life w/30 Year Parole Eligibility	41	0.7%	61	0.5%	1	0.3%	3	0.4%	106	0.5%
Life w/ No Parole Eligibility	12	0.2%	28	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	40	0.2%
Death	32	0.6%	31	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	63	0.3%
TOTAL	5530	100.0%	12994	100.0%	334	100.0%	667	100.0%	19525	100.0%
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH *	13 YRS 8 MOS		13 YRS 4 MOS		8 YRS 6 MOS		8 YRS 1 MOS		13 YRS 2 MOS	

* This average does not include inmates with life, death, or YOA sentences.

FIGURE 19
SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

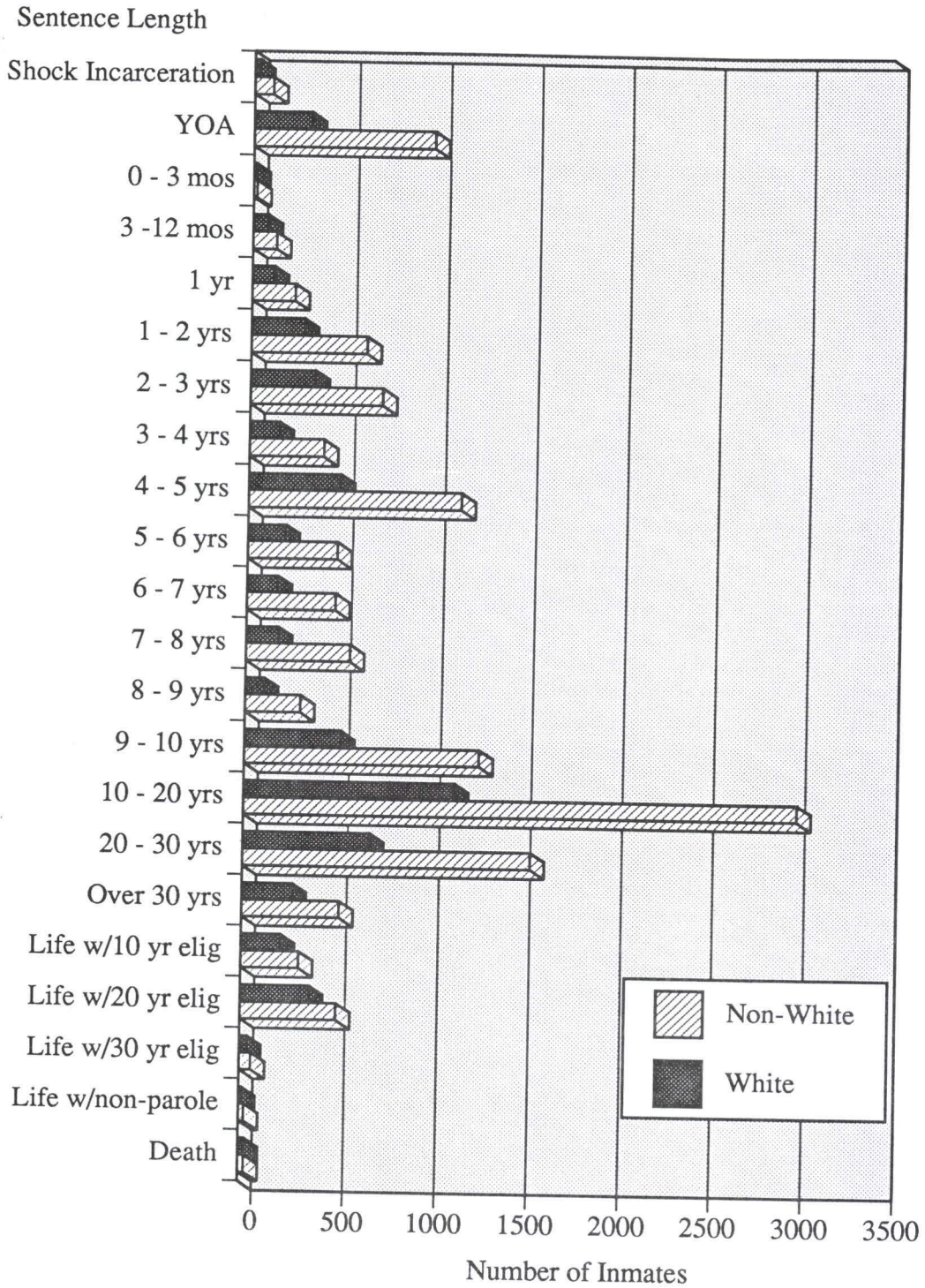


TABLE 18
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

CURRENT AGE	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 17	5	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	0.1%
17-19	185	3.3%	617	4.7%	5	1.5%	11	1.6%	818	4.2%
20-24	820	14.8%	2733	21.0%	40	12.0%	86	12.9%	3679	18.8%
25-29	954	17.3%	2793	21.5%	61	18.3%	152	22.8%	3960	20.3%
30-34	1125	20.3%	2674	20.6%	80	24.0%	173	25.9%	4052	20.8%
35-39	931	16.8%	1977	15.2%	62	18.6%	122	18.3%	3092	15.8%
40-44	645	11.7%	1140	8.8%	35	10.5%	70	10.5%	1890	9.7%
45-49	409	7.4%	613	4.7%	27	8.1%	36	5.4%	1085	5.6%
50-54	202	3.7%	252	1.9%	16	4.8%	7	1.0%	477	2.4%
55-59	120	2.2%	87	0.7%	5	1.5%	6	0.9%	218	1.1%
60-64	69	1.2%	46	0.4%	2	0.6%	2	0.3%	119	0.6%
65-69	41	0.7%	28	0.2%	1	0.3%	2	0.3%	72	0.4%
70 or Over	24	0.4%	24	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	48	0.2%
TOTAL	5530	100.0%	12994	100.0%	334	100.0%	667	100.0%	19525	100.0%
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 Years	20		74		0		2		96	
18 and Over	5505		12910		334		665		19414	
21 and Over	5126		11719		318		634		17797	
24 and Under	1010		3360		45		97		4512	
62 and Over	100		76		1		2		179	
65 and Over	65		52		1		2		120	
AVERAGE AGE	34 Years		31 Years		34 Years		33 Years		32 Years	

FIGURE 20
AGE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

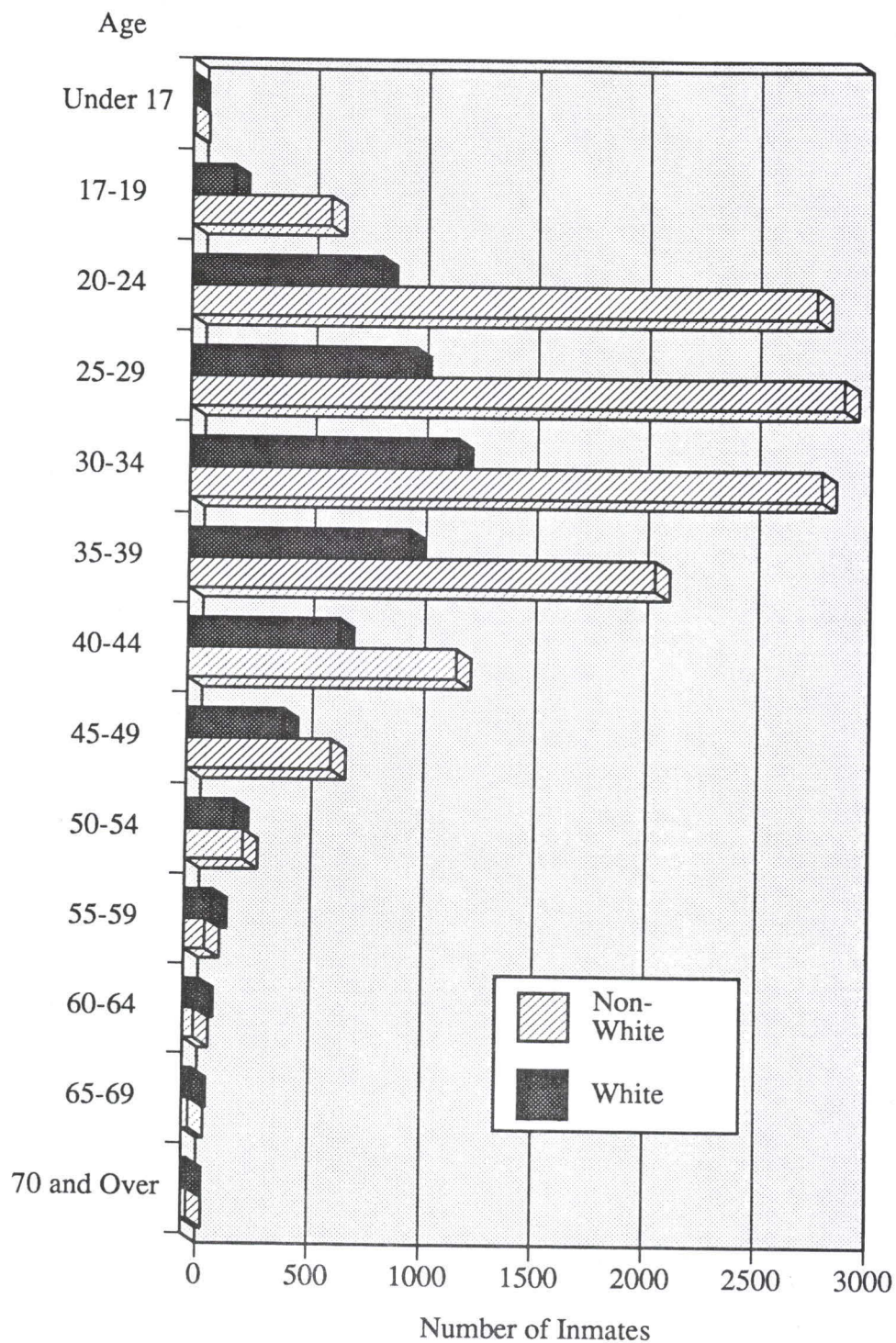


TABLE 19
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL	
ADMISSION AGE	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 17	17	0.3%	60	0.5%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%	80	0.4%
17-19	468	8.5%	1524	11.7%	15	4.5%	19	2.8%	2026	10.4%
20-24	1204	21.8%	3466	26.7%	55	16.5%	120	18.0%	4845	24.8%
25-29	1102	19.9%	2906	22.4%	79	23.7%	181	27.1%	4268	21.9%
30-34	1023	18.5%	2220	17.1%	74	22.2%	161	24.1%	3478	17.8%
35-39	742	13.4%	1475	11.4%	44	13.2%	98	14.7%	2359	12.1%
40-44	448	8.1%	755	5.8%	39	11.7%	54	8.1%	1296	6.6%
45-49	249	4.5%	342	2.6%	15	4.5%	22	3.3%	628	3.2%
50-54	130	2.4%	141	1.1%	11	3.3%	6	0.9%	288	1.5%
55-59	69	1.2%	54	0.4%	2	0.6%	1	0.1%	126	0.6%
60-64	49	0.9%	29	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	78	0.4%
65-69	18	0.3%	17	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	37	0.2%
70 or Over	11	0.2%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	0.1%
TOTAL	5530	100.0%	12994	100.0%	334	100.0%	667	100.0%	19525	100.0%
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 Years	89		294		3		5		391	
18 and Over	5424		12640		331		659		19054	
21 and Over	4700		10494		308		620		16122	
24 and Under	1689		4971		69		142		6871	
62and Over	50		39		0		2		91	
65 and Over	29		22		0		2		53	
AVERAGE AGE	31		28		32		31		29	

FIGURE 21
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

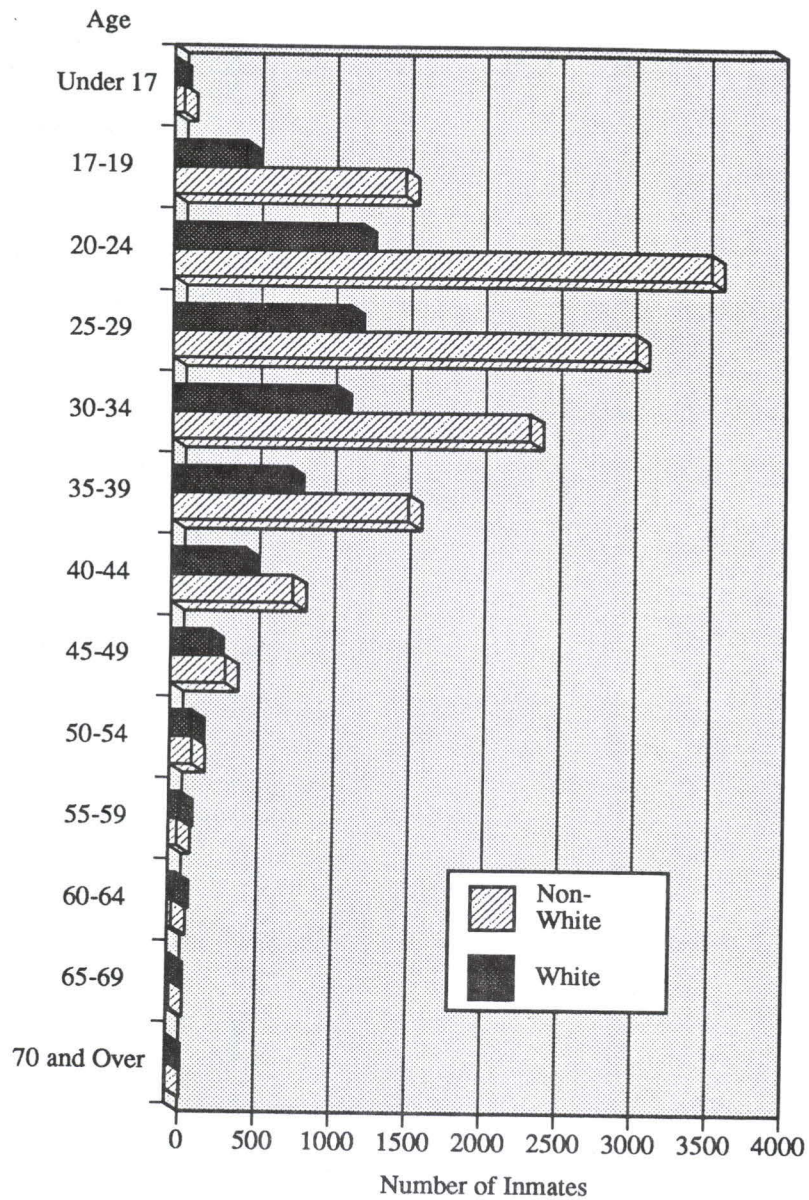


TABLE 20
SECURITY LEVEL DISTRIBUTION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

SECURITY LEVEL	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
APPALACHIAN REGION										
AA TRUSTY	132	7.1%	247	8.9%	1	0.8%	1	0.4%	381	7.6%
A MINIMUM	512	27.6%	950	34.2%	69	55.6%	124	51.2%	1655	33.1%
B MEDIUM	816	44.0%	999	36.0%	52	41.9%	110	45.5%	1977	39.6%
C CLOSE	271	14.6%	338	12.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	609	12.2%
M MAXIMUM	4	0.2%	36	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	40	0.8%
INTAKE	37	2.0%	72	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	109	2.2%
PROTECTIVE	8	0.4%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.2%
ADMIN SEG.	74	4.0%	131	4.7%	2	1.6%	7	2.9%	214	4.3%
TOTAL	1854	100.0%	2775	100.0%	124	100.0%	242	100.0%	4995	100.0%
COASTAL REGION										
AA TRUSTY	22	2.6%	63	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	85	2.7%
A MINIMUM	155	18.7%	585	25.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	740	23.4%
B MEDIUM	389	46.8%	1015	43.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1404	44.4%
C CLOSE	179	21.5%	417	17.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	596	18.8%
M MAXIMUM	2	0.2%	15	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	17	0.5%
INTAKE	33	4.0%	88	3.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	121	3.8%
PROTECTIVE	11	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	0.3%
ADMIN SEG.	40	4.8%	148	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	188	5.9%
TOTAL	831	100.0%	2331	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3162	100.0%
EASTERN REGION										
AA TRUSTY	55	4.8%	138	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	193	4.2%
A MINIMUM	317	27.4%	1166	33.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1483	31.9%
B MEDIUM	583	50.4%	1540	44.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2123	45.7%
C CLOSE	155	13.4%	408	11.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	563	12.1%
M MAXIMUM	7	0.6%	35	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	42	0.9%
INTAKE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PROTECTIVE	6	0.5%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.2%
ADMIN SEG.	33	2.9%	200	5.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	233	5.0%
TOTAL	1156	100.0%	3489	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4645	100.0%
MIDLANDS REGION										
AA TRUSTY	85	6.3%	205	5.5%	21	12.1%	32	9.6%	343	6.1%
A MINIMUM	592	43.9%	2062	55.1%	69	39.7%	135	40.7%	2858	51.1%
B MEDIUM	410	30.4%	837	22.4%	49	28.2%	93	28.0%	1389	24.8%
C CLOSE	127	9.4%	283	7.6%	18	10.3%	30	9.0%	458	8.2%
M MAXIMUM	58	4.3%	89	2.4%	2	1.1%	2	0.6%	151	2.7%
INTAKE	38	2.8%	152	4.1%	13	7.5%	29	8.7%	232	4.1%
PROTECTIVE	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
ADMIN SEG.	35	2.6%	116	3.1%	2	1.1%	11	3.3%	164	2.9%
TOTAL	1347	100.0%	3744	100.0%	174	100.0%	332	100.0%	5597	100.0%
OTHER LOCATIONS*										
AA TRUSTY	67	19.6%	147	22.4%	24	66.7%	50	53.8%	288	25.6%
A MINIMUM	205	59.9%	423	64.6%	11	30.6%	38	40.9%	677	60.1%
B MEDIUM	47	13.7%	52	7.9%	1	2.8%	5	5.4%	105	9.3%
C CLOSE	11	3.2%	13	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24	2.1%
M MAXIMUM	2	0.6%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.4%
INTAKE	8	2.3%	15	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	23	2.0%
PROTECTIVE	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
ADMIN SEG.	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
TOTAL	342	100.0%	655	100.0%	36	100.0%	93	100.0%	1126	100.0%
SCDC TOTAL										
AA TRUSTY	361	6.5%	800	6.2%	46	13.8%	83	12.4%	1290	6.6%
A MINIMUM	1781	32.2%	5186	39.9%	149	44.6%	297	44.5%	7413	38.0%
B MEDIUM	2245	40.6%	4443	34.2%	102	30.5%	208	31.2%	6998	35.8%
C CLOSE	743	13.4%	1459	11.2%	18	5.4%	30	4.5%	2250	11.5%
M MAXIMUM	73	1.3%	178	1.4%	2	0.6%	2	0.3%	255	1.3%
INTAKE	116	2.1%	327	2.5%	13	3.9%	29	4.3%	485	2.5%
PROTECTIVE	29	0.5%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	33	0.2%
ADMIN SEG.	182	3.3%	597	4.6%	4	1.2%	18	2.7%	801	4.1%
TOTAL	5530	100.0%	12994	100.0%	334	100.0%	667	100.0%	19525	100.0%

* These include designated facilities, hospital facilities, authorized absences, states under the Corrections Compact, and community diversionary programs.

FIGURE 22
SECURITY LEVEL OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

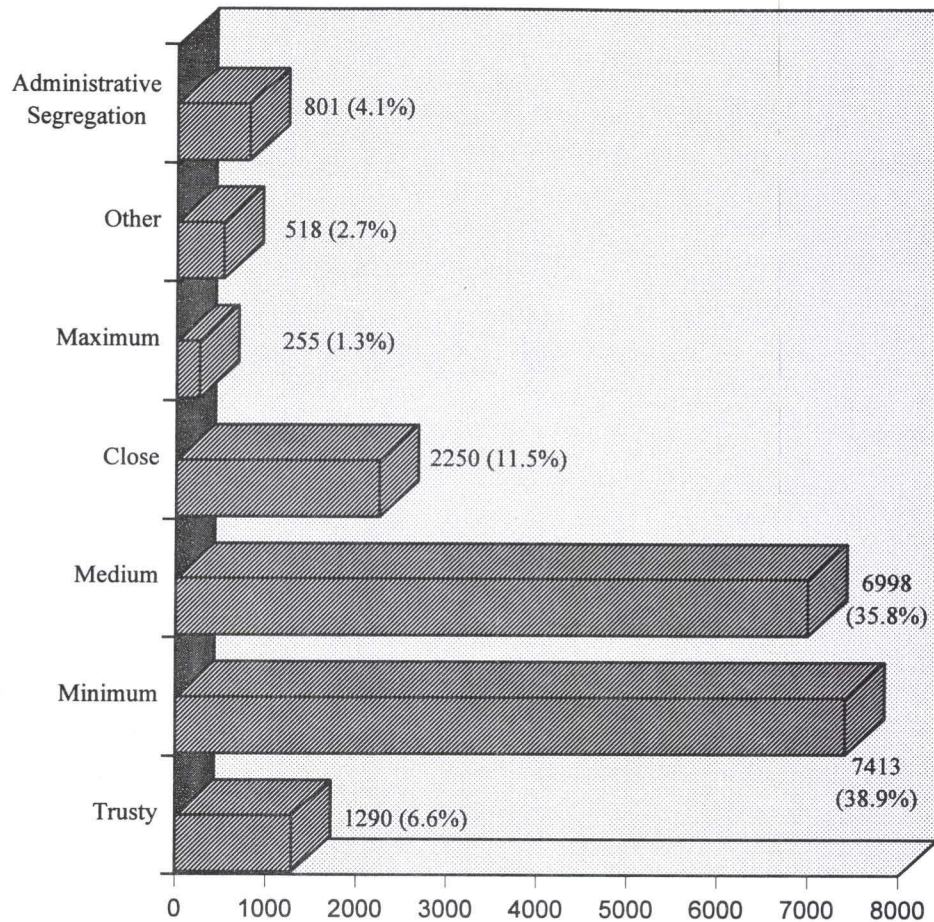


TABLE 21
COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

PLANNING DISTRICT*	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
I APPALACHIAN	2023	36.6%	2619	20.2%	151	45.2%	215	32.2%	5008	25.6%
II UPPER SAVANNAH	265	4.8%	717	5.5%	9	2.7%	40	6.0%	1031	5.3%
III CATAWBA	491	8.9%	956	7.4%	30	9.0%	42	6.3%	1519	7.8%
IV CENTRAL MIDLANDS	645	11.7%	1931	14.9%	44	13.2%	85	12.7%	2705	13.9%
V LOWER SAVANNAH	318	5.8%	1121	8.6%	14	4.2%	66	9.9%	1519	7.8%
VI SANTEE-LYNCHES	233	4.2%	826	6.4%	12	3.6%	36	5.4%	1107	5.7%
VII PEE DEE	460	8.3%	1638	12.6%	22	6.6%	81	12.1%	2201	11.3%
VIII WACCAMAW	390	7.1%	875	6.7%	22	6.6%	36	5.4%	1323	6.8%
IX BERK.CHAS.DORCH.	557	10.1%	1711	13.2%	27	8.1%	39	5.8%	2334	12.0%
X LOW COUNTRY	136	2.5%	590	4.5%	3	0.9%	27	4.0%	756	3.9%
XI OUT OF STATE	12	0.2%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	0.1%
TOTAL	5530	100.0%	12994	100.0%	334	100.0%	667	100.0%	19525	100.0%

* Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Appendix H.

FIGURE 23
COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS
OF TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

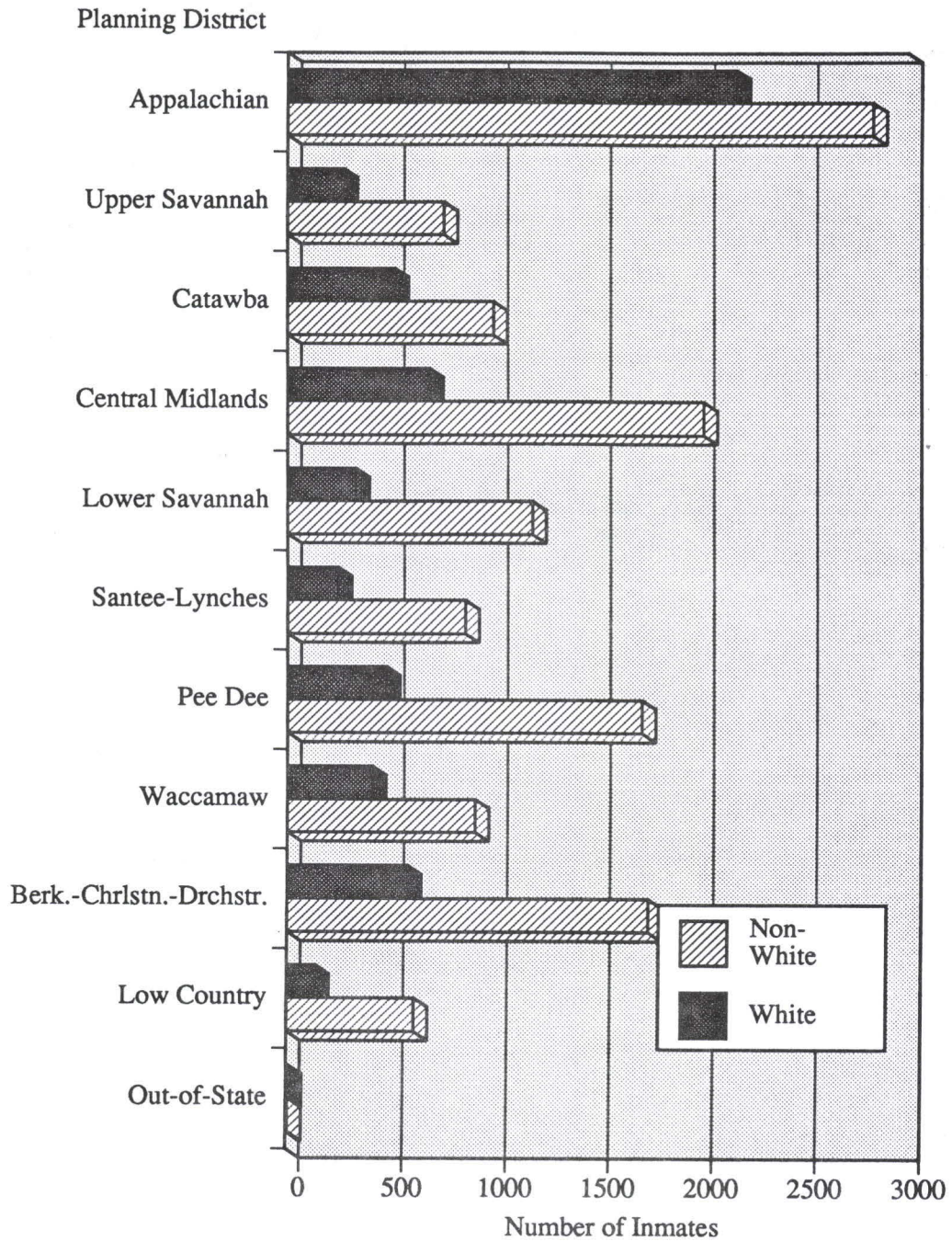


TABLE 22
COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT*	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	172	3.1%	671	5.2%	7	2.1%	34	5.1%	884	4.5%
2	235	4.2%	532	4.1%	9	2.7%	29	4.3%	805	4.1%
3	200	3.6%	943	7.3%	7	2.1%	42	6.3%	1192	6.1%
4	275	5.0%	815	6.3%	12	3.6%	27	4.0%	1129	5.8%
5	329	5.9%	1492	11.5%	30	9.0%	59	8.8%	1910	9.8%
6	169	3.1%	363	2.8%	12	3.6%	18	2.7%	562	2.9%
7	568	10.3%	827	6.4%	37	11.1%	50	7.5%	1482	7.6%
8	266	4.8%	681	5.2%	12	3.6%	44	6.6%	1003	5.1%
9	461	8.3%	1555	12.0%	24	7.2%	34	5.1%	2074	10.6%
10	530	9.6%	417	3.2%	39	11.7%	32	4.8%	1018	5.2%
11	362	6.5%	513	3.9%	17	5.1%	20	3.0%	912	4.7%
12	185	3.3%	823	6.3%	10	3.0%	54	8.1%	1072	5.5%
13	925	16.7%	1375	10.6%	75	22.5%	133	19.9%	2508	12.8%
14	143	2.6%	664	5.1%	4	1.2%	35	5.2%	846	4.3%
15	358	6.5%	637	4.9%	21	6.3%	28	4.2%	1044	5.3%
16	340	6.1%	676	5.2%	18	5.4%	28	4.2%	1062	5.4%
Out of State	12	0.2%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	0.1%
TOTAL	5530	100.0%	12994	100.0%	334	100.0%	667	100.0%	19525	100.0%

* Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Appendix I.

FIGURE 24
COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

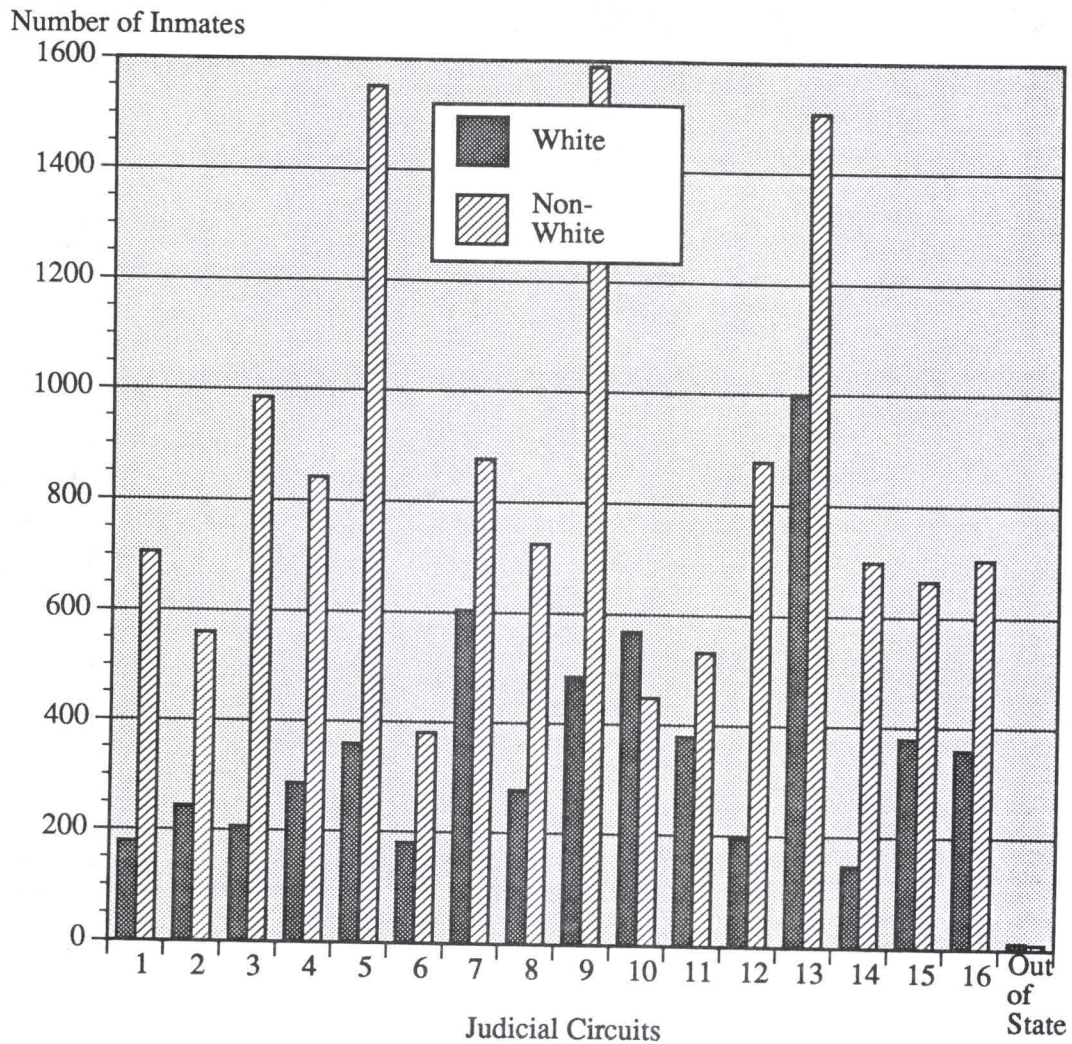


TABLE 23
REMAINING TIME TO SERVE BEFORE EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

Remaining Time To Serve	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Shock Incarceration	27	0.5%	94	0.7%	5	1.5%	10	1.5%	136	0.7%
YOA	302	5.5%	970	7.5%	16	4.8%	22	3.3%	1310	6.7%
3 Months Or Less	344	6.2%	849	6.5%	44	13.2%	104	15.6%	1341	6.9%
3 Months 1 Day-6 Months	348	6.3%	706	5.4%	27	8.1%	56	8.4%	1137	5.8%
6 Months 1 Day-9 Months	273	4.9%	561	4.3%	23	6.9%	59	8.8%	916	4.7%
9 Months 1 Day-1 Year	226	4.1%	521	4.0%	16	4.8%	29	4.3%	792	4.1%
1 Year 1 Day-2 Years	779	14.1%	1787	13.8%	48	14.4%	109	16.3%	2723	13.9%
2 Years 1 Day-3 Years	574	10.4%	1386	10.7%	37	11.1%	69	10.3%	2066	10.6%
3 Years 1 Day-4 Years	394	7.1%	1093	8.4%	25	7.5%	50	7.5%	1562	8.0%
4 Years 1 Day-5 Years	330	6.0%	892	6.9%	13	3.9%	41	6.1%	1276	6.5%
5 Years 1 Day-6 Years	250	4.5%	683	5.3%	11	3.3%	16	2.4%	960	4.9%
6 Years 1 Day-7 Years	188	3.4%	486	3.7%	6	1.8%	11	1.6%	691	3.5%
7 Years 1 Day-8 Years	153	2.8%	393	3.0%	7	2.1%	12	1.8%	565	2.9%
8 Years 1 Day-9 Years	135	2.4%	321	2.5%	4	1.2%	9	1.3%	469	2.4%
9 Years 1 Day-10 Years	97	1.8%	243	1.9%	0	0.0%	11	1.6%	351	1.8%
10 Years 1 Day-15 Years	284	5.1%	706	5.4%	10	3.0%	15	2.2%	1015	5.2%
15 Years 1 Day-20 Years	76	1.4%	193	1.5%	3	0.9%	4	0.6%	276	1.4%
20 Years 1 Day-25 Years	41	0.7%	82	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	123	0.6%
25 Years 1 Day-30 Years	19	0.3%	33	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	53	0.3%
Over 30 Years	36	0.7%	52	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	88	0.5%
Life/Death	654	11.8%	943	7.3%	39	11.7%	39	5.8%	1675	8.6%
TOTAL	5530	100.0%	12994	100.0%	334	100.0%	667	100.0%	19525	100.0%
Average Time Remaining*	4 Years 2 Months		4 Years 1 Month		2 Years 6 Months		2 Years 5 Months		4 Years 0 Months	

*Averages exclude youthful offenders, shock incarceration, and inmates with life and death sentences.

FIGURE 25
REMAINING TIME TO SERVE BEFORE EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1995

Remaining Time to Serve

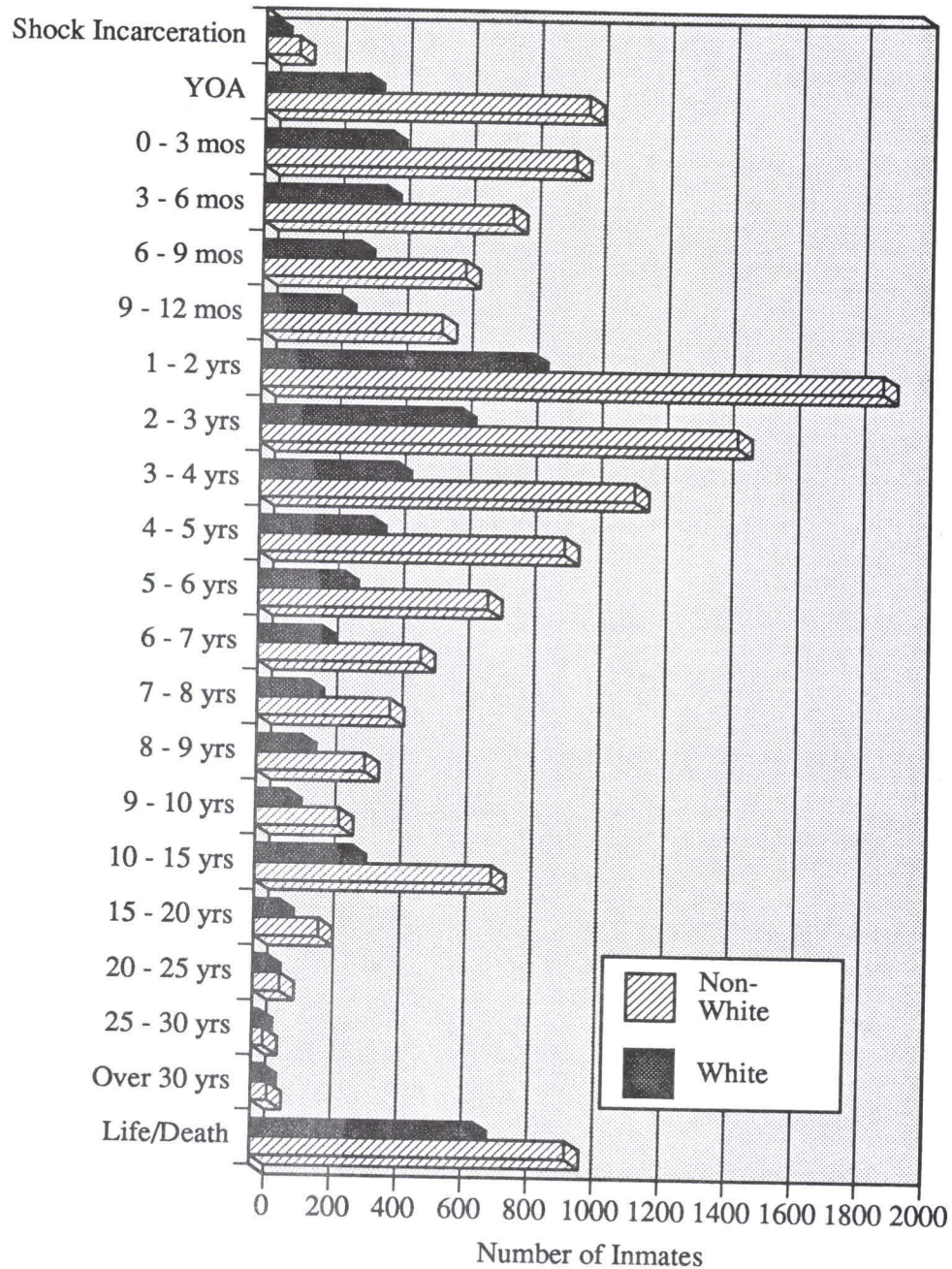


TABLE 24
DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SERVED
BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

TIME SERVED	White Males		Non-White Males		White Females		Non-White Females		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3 Months or Less	658	22.3%	1574	22.7%	97	28.2%	232	33.2%	2561	23.5%
3 Months 1 Day-6 Months	577	19.6%	1388	20.1%	90	26.2%	123	17.6%	2178	20.0%
6 Months 1 Day-9 Months	291	9.9%	622	9.0%	33	9.6%	51	7.3%	997	9.1%
9 Months 1 Day-1 Year	252	8.5%	613	8.9%	34	9.9%	76	10.9%	975	8.9%
1 Year 1 Day-2 Years	483	16.4%	984	14.2%	47	13.7%	110	15.8%	1624	14.9%
2 Years 1 Day-3 Years	252	8.5%	675	9.8%	26	7.6%	64	9.2%	1017	9.3%
3 Years 1 Day-4 Years	130	4.4%	379	5.5%	7	2.0%	21	3.0%	537	4.9%
4 Years 1 Day-5 Years	95	3.2%	209	3.0%	6	1.7%	14	2.0%	324	3.0%
5 Years 1 Day-6 Years	63	2.1%	176	2.5%	2	0.6%	1	0.1%	242	2.2%
6 Years 1 Day-7 Years	40	1.4%	82	1.2%	2	0.6%	1	0.1%	125	1.1%
7 Years 1 Day-8 Years	28	0.9%	55	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	83	0.8%
8 Years 1 Day-9 Years	16	0.5%	47	0.7%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	65	0.6%
9 Years 1 Day-10 Years	17	0.6%	39	0.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	58	0.5%
10 Years 1 Day-15 Years	40	1.4%	56	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	96	0.9%
15 Years 1 Day-20 Years	4	0.1%	16	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	21	0.2%
20 Years 1 Day-25 Years	3	0.1%	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%
Over 30 Years	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
TOTAL	2949	100.0%	6920	100.0%	344	100.0%	698	100.0%	10911	100.0%
AVERAGE TIME SERVED*	1 Year 8 Months		1 Year 8 Months		10 Months		11 Months		1 Year 7 Months	

* This average does not include inmates with life, death, or YOA sentences.

FIGURE 26
DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SERVED BY
INMATES RELEASED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

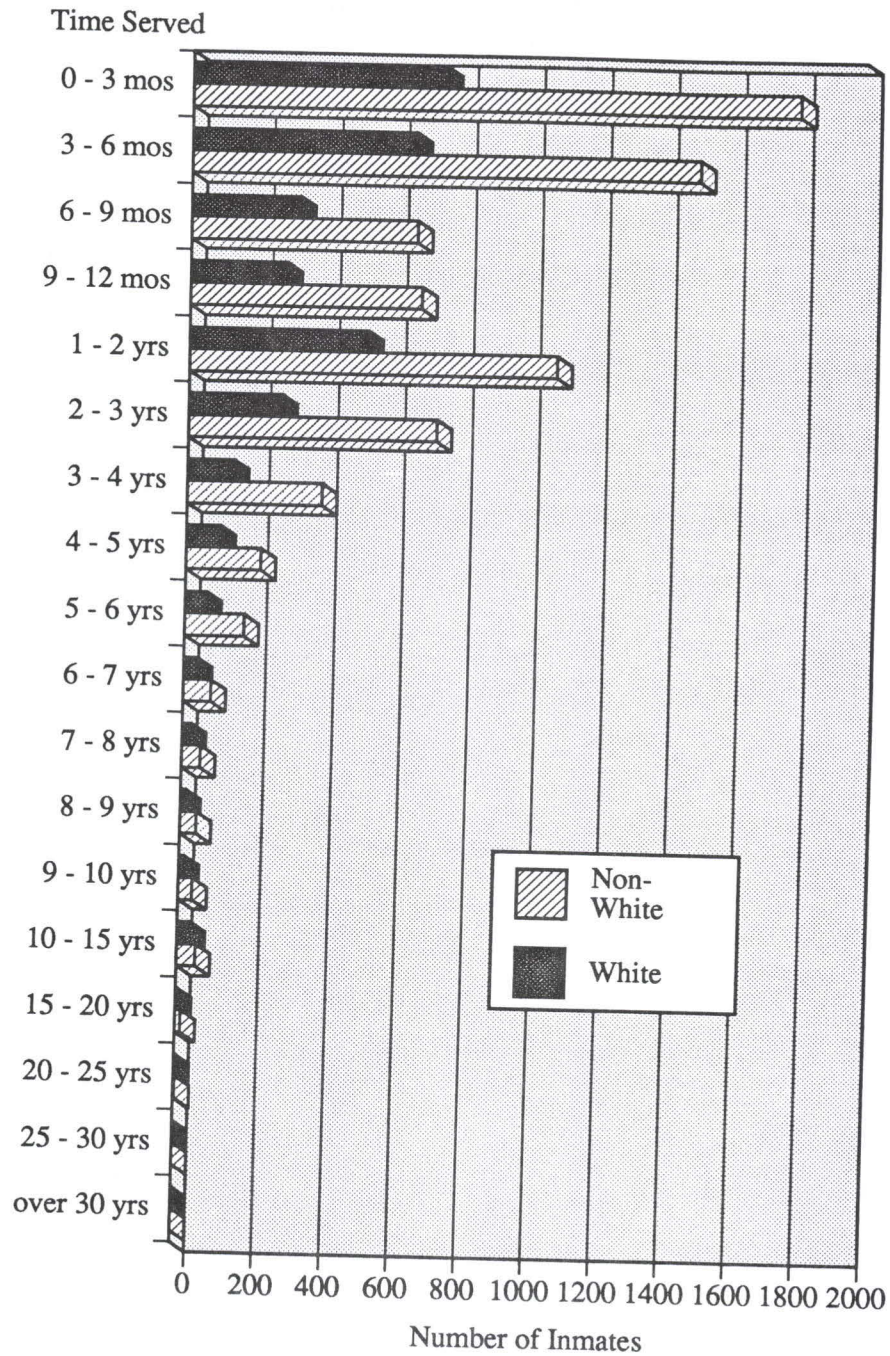


TABLE 25
DISTRIBUTION OF EARNED WORK CREDITS AND TYPE OF RELEASE
OF SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1995

Work Credits Earned	YOA Parole	Paroled by SCDPPPS	Expiration of Sentence	Other Releases*	Placed on Probation	EPA Releases	TOTAL
N/A	1,720	0	17	153	2	0	1,892
0	0	227	593	226	163	0	1,209
1 - 50	0	171	2,109	136	764	0	3,180
51 - 100	0	302	577	32	350	0	1,261
101 - 150	0	241	404	16	214	0	875
151 - 200	0	171	220	11	156	0	558
201 - 250	0	142	166	6	95	0	409
251 - 300	0	161	104	12	93	1	371
301 - 350	0	106	90	4	53	0	253
351 - 400	0	85	55	4	22	0	166
401 - 450	0	55	44	2	13	0	114
451 - 500	0	52	44	2	10	0	108
501 - 550	0	41	41	3	8	0	93
551 - 600	0	38	26	4	6	0	74
601 - 650	0	23	19	2	4	0	48
651 - 700	0	26	18	1	2	0	47
701 - 750	0	19	8	2	3	1	33
751 - 800	0	20	16	1	1	0	38
801 - 850	0	7	14	1	1	0	23
851 - 900	0	14	5	2	1	0	22
901 - 950	0	4	8	2	1	0	15
951 - 1000	0	15	6	1	0	0	22
1001 - 1050	0	4	4	1	1	0	10
1051 - 1100	0	8	6	1	0	0	15
1101 - 1150	0	4	5	3	1	0	13
1151 - 1200	0	6	7	1	0	0	14
1201 - 1250	0	4	0	2	0	0	6
1251 - 1300	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
1301 - 1350	0	5	5	1	0	0	11
1351 - 1400	0	2	1	2	1	0	6
1401 & over	0	7	14	0	0	0	21
Total Releases	1,720	1,961	4,629	634	1,965	2	10,911
Total Work Credits Earned	0	469,112	490,300	44,088	198,133	1,017	1,202,650
Average Credits Earned Per Inmate Release**	0	239	106	92	101	509	133

*Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or death.

**Inmates who did not participate in motivational work programs, and inmates for whom work credits are not applicable are excluded from the computation of these averages.

TABLE 26
COMMUNITY PROGRAM STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1995

WORK PROGRAM STATISTICS (Inception March 31, 1966)	Inception to 06-30-95	Fiscal Year '95 (7-1-94/6-30-95)
Inmates placed in programs	39,927	1,974
Released from programs after successful completion (goodtime release, parole, etc.)	30,079	1,248
Dismissed from programs for disciplinary, medical, administrative reasons, etc.	9,848	726
Active participants on June 27, 1995	847	847
EXTENDED WORK PROGRAM STATISTICS (Inception June 13, 1977)		
Inmates placed in programs	6,535	74
Released from programs after successful completion (goodtime release, parole, etc.)	4,524	91
Dismissed from programs for disciplinary, medical, administrative reasons, etc.	1,957	116
Active participants on June 30, 1995	54	54
<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>		
WORK PROGRAM		
Total salaries earned	\$135,917,831.02	\$10,514,382.64
Amount disbursed to dependents	15,901,531.10	1,367,764.91
Amount disbursed to inmates	32,352,658.62	2,003,186.60
Amount paid to Department of Corrections for Room, Board, and Transportation (Work Program)	25,399,360.12	1,708,308.47
Amount paid to Department of Corrections for Supervision (Extended Work Program)	3,792,437.04	183,095.54
State Tax	3,002,776.20	210,287.62
Federal Tax	11,117,838.90	736,006.74
Social Security	10,238,085.25	804,350.35
AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED TO THE VICTIM ASSISTANCE FUND (Inception August 10, 1986)	\$3,488,463.34	528,563.64
FURLOUGH PROGRAM (Inception Christmas 1967)		
72 hour and optional 48-hour program approvals	27,812	75

WORK CAMP PROGRAM STATISTICS
(Inception of Central Monitoring 7-1-91)

Inmates placed in programs	3,400	562
Released from programs after successful completion (goodtime release, parole, etc.)	1,313	325
Dismissed from programs for disciplinary, medical, administrative reasons, etc.	1,117	69
Active participants on June 30, 1995	176	176

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER BRANCH
(Inception of Central Monitoring 7-1-68)

Inmates placed in programs	58,373	1,268
Released from programs after successful completion (goodtime release, parole, etc.)		1,269
Active participants on June 30, 1995	1,501	1501

SHOCK INCARCERATION PROGRAM
(Inception of Central Monitoring 7-1-90)

Inmates placed in programs	3,714	697
Released from programs after successful completion (goodtime release, parole, etc.)	3,234	684
Dismissed from programs for disciplinary, medical, administrative reasons, etc.	359	13
Active participants on June 30, 1995	121	

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Labor Crews (Contract/Billing Since 10-1-91)		
Amount Billed to Contracting Agencies	\$674,564.25	\$299,839.19

	30-DAY PRERELEASE PROGRAM*	WORK AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	EXTENDED WORK PROGRAM
<u>INMATE FLOWS</u>			
Participants in Program at Beginning of Fiscal Year	243	1,114	178
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2,787	1,658	130
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	2,884	1,916	253
Dismissed	87	465	72
Released	2,158	532	46
Paroled	481	391	75
Transferred	158	528	60
Participated in Program at End of Fiscal Year	146	856	55

*Women's Work Unit started submitting a report on their 30-day Pre-Release Program in May, 1993.
Source: Division of Community Services

TABLE 27
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INMATES ADMITTED TO SCDC
UNDER THE 1975 ARMED ROBBERY ACT AND
THE LIFE SENTENCE WITH 20 AND 30 YEAR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY ACTS
FISCAL YEARS 1976 - 1995

Fiscal Year	Total Admissions	INMATES SENTENCED UNDER ARMED ROBBERY ACT OF 1975			INMATES SENTENCED TO LIFE WITH PAROLE ELIGIBILITY OF:			
		Number Admitted	Percent of Total Admissions	Average Sentence Length*	20 Years		30 Years	
					Number Admitted	Percent of Total Admissions	Number Admitted	Percent of Total Admissions
1976	5,408	249	4.6%	18 years 1 month	N/A**	-	N/A***	-
1977	5,130	243	4.7%	22 years 2 months	10	0.2%	N/A	-
1978	5,150	218	4.2%	19 years 2 months	46	0.9%	N/A	-
1979	4,683	202	4.3%	21 years 1 month	37	0.8%	N/A	-
1980	5,049	191	3.8%	22 years	57	1.1%	N/A	-
1981	5,511	236	4.3%	20 years 6 months	33	0.6%	N/A	-
1982	5,830	149	2.6%	21 years 10 months	53	0.9%	N/A	-
1983	6,378	176	2.8%	22 years 8 months	51	0.8%	N/A	-
1984	6,209	174	2.8%	23 years 3 months	58	0.9%	N/A	-
1985	6,750	203	3.0%	23 years 8 months	52	0.8%	N/A	-
1986	7,397	168	2.3%	20 years 8 months	64	0.9%	N/A	-
1987	7,952	229	2.9%	25 years 1 month	49	0.6%	9	0.1%
1988	8,502	186	2.2%	22 years 4 months	55	0.6%	21	0.2%
1989	10,471	256	2.4%	19 years 7 months	39	0.4%	19	0.2%
1990	11,095	183	1.6%	22 years 7 months	44	0.4%	13	0.1%
1991	11,433	174	1.5%	22 years 8 months	52	0.5%	11	0.1%
1992	12,084	239	2.0%	21 years 4 months	51	0.4%	11	0.1%
1993	12,279	287	2.3%	21 years 7 months	55	0.4%	14	0.1%
1994	12,411	303	2.4%	22 years 11 months	55	0.4%	14	0.1%
1995	10,700	304	2.8%	22 years 9 months	81	0.8%	2	0.0%

* Excludes life, death and YOA sentences.

** Effective date June 8, 1977.

***Effective date June 3, 1986.

TABLE 28
DEATH ROW STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1995

INMATE FLOWS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	
Total Number on Death Row at Beginning of Fiscal Year	30	27	0	0	57
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2	4	0	0	6
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	0	0	0	0	0
Sentence Commuted	0	0	0	0	0
Retried and Released	0	0	0	0	0
Resentenced	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded to county	0	0	0	0	0
Death	0	0	0	0	0
Executed	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number on Death Row at End of Fiscal Year	32	31	0	0	63
Average Age	36 Years	33 Years	-	-	34 Years
Average Time Served	6 Years 9 Months	7 Years 5 Months	-		7 Years 1 Month

TABLE 29
SHOCK INCARCERATION STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1995

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
			NUMBER	PERCENT
EVALUATION	961	83	1044	100.0%
Court Ordered	2	0	2	0.2%
Court Recommended	218	7	225	21.6%
SCDC Initiated	741	76	817	78.3%
PARTICIPATION				
PLACEMENTS	634	64	698	100.0%
Court Ordered Placement	1	0	1	0.1%
Court Recommended Placement	159	6	165	23.6%
SCDC Initiated Placement	474	58	532	76.2%
RELEASEES	684	64	748	100.0%
PAROLED	627	59	686	91.7%
Court Ordered Parole	2	0	2	0.3%
Court Recommended Parole	163	5	168	22.5%
SCDC Initiated Parole	462	54	516	69.0%
REMOVALS	57	5	62	8.3%
Court Ordered Removal	0	0	0	0.0%
Court Recommended Removal	13	0	13	1.7%
SCDC Initiated Removal	44	5	49	6.6%
Number of Participants As Of June 30, 1995	121	15	136	-

TABLE 30
DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC EMPLOYEES
BY RACE, SEX, AND TYPE OF POSITION
AS OF JUNE 16, 1995

TYPE OF POSITION	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
Security **	965	15.6	1,629	26.3	310	5.0	737	11.9	3,641	58.9
Non-Security	886	14.3	431	7.0	709	11.5	513	8.3	2,539	41.1
SCDC TOTAL	1,851	30.0	2,060	33.3	1,019	16.5	1,250	20.2	6,180	100.0

*Percentages are based on the grand total of 6,180 employees as of June 16, 1995.

**Security Personnel includes all uniformed personnel, i.e.: correctional officers, correctional officer assistant supervisors, correctional officer supervisors, and chief correctional officer supervisors.

FIGURE 27
SCDC EMPLOYEES BY RACE, SEX, AND TYPE OF POSITION
AS OF JUNE 16, 1995

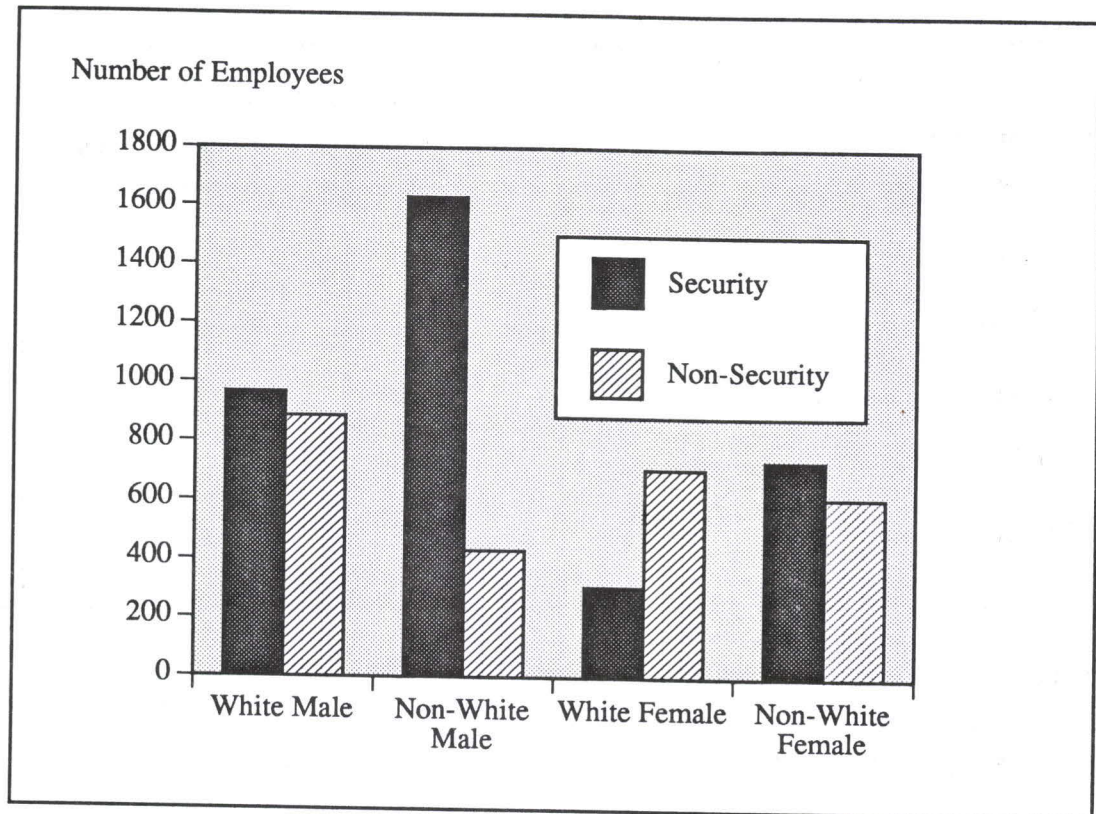


TABLE 31
DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC LINE LEVEL SECURITY STRENGTH BY FACILITY
AS OF JUNE 16, 1995*

	NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS** AUTHORIZED	NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS** ACTUALLY ASSIGNED			FISCAL YEAR AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION	NUMBER OF INMATES PER AUTHORIZED CORR. OFFICER**
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		
APPALACHIAN REGION	677	379	201	580	5019	7.4
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center	10	7	3	10	217	21.7
Catawba Work Center	6	3	2	5	165	27.5
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	74	40	11	51	644	8.7
Dutchman Correctional Institution	95	57	26	83	658	6.9
Givens Youth Correction Center	10	7	3	10	115	11.5
Greenwood Correctional Center	14	12	1	13	145	10.4
Leath Correctional Institution for Women	77	11	53	64	340	4.4
Livesay Work Center	9	7	2	9	130	14.4
Spartanburg Restitution Center	5	3	1	4	0	0.0
McCormick Correctional Institution	172	111	57	168	1103	6.4
Northside Correctional Institution	33	20	8	28	393	11.9
Perry Correctional Institution	172	101	34	135	1109	6.4
COASTAL REGION	487	346	96	441	3129	6.7
Allendale Correctional Institution	161	100	49	149	1100	6.8
Coastal Work Center	23	12	6	18	118	5.1
Lieber Correctional Institution	226	186	32	218	1295	5.7
MacDougall Correctional Institution	57	48	8	56	616	10.8
Ridgeland Correctional Institution	45	0	1	1	0	0.0
EASTERN REGION	743	497	184	681	3865	5.2
Evans Correctional Institution	163	106	37	143	1101	6.8
Lee Correctional Institution	274	191	59	250	1448	5.3
Palmer Work Center	12	8	4	12	191	15.9
Palmer Work Camp	8	4	2	6	93	11.6
Turbeville Correctional Institution	191	116	63	179	172	0.9
Wateree River Correctional Institution***	95	72	19	91	860	9.1
MIDLANDS REGION	1,041	681	298	979	5492	5.3
Broad River Correctional Institution	232	158	56	214	1372	5.9
Campbell Work Center	14	11	3	14	224	16.0
Columbia Restitution Center	5	2	2	4	0	0.0
Goodman Correctional Institution	50	41	9	50	473	9.5
Kirkland Correctional Institution	251	188	41	229	687	2.7
Lower Savannah Work Center	14	10	1	11	118	8.4
Lower Savannah Work Camp	9	6	3	9	86	9.6
Manning Correctional Institution	99	75	21	96	794	8.0
State Park Correctional Institution	68	27	38	65	334	4.9
Stevenson Correctional Institution	61	48	12	60	271	4.4
Trenton Correctional Institution	74	48	18	66	332	4.5
Walden Correctional Institution	41	31	9	40	348	8.5
Watkins Pre-Release Center	17	14	2	16	155	9.1
Women's Correctional Institution***	106	22	83	105	298	2.8
TOTAL	2,928	1,903	779	2,681	17505	6.0

*This date is closest to the end of the period of which information for developing this table is available.

**Supervisors and assistant supervisors are not included in these counts.

***Shock Incarceration units correctional officers were counted in these facilities.

APPENDICES

- A.** STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
- B.** OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION
- C.** YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT
- D.** SUPERVISED FURLOUGH
- E.** EARNED WORK CREDIT
- F.** COMMUNITY PROGRAMS
- G.** SHOCK INCARCERATION
- H.** COUNTIES COMPRISING REGIONAL COUNCILS
(PLANNING DISTRICTS)
- I.** COUNTIES COMPRISING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

APPENDIX A

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 (Title 24, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended) as an administrative agency of the State Government. The Department was charged to "implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system...and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to law."

The State's policy is expressed in Section 24-1-20: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system, and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the Department of Corrections shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement, and training in the matter of reformation."

Title 24 also provided statutory authority for a Board of Corrections, employment of a general Director, management and control of the prison system, fiscal and procurement activities, and such other matters as are essential to the operation of a modern state prison system. The State Government Accountability and Reform Act of 1993 subsequently abolished the Board of Corrections and placed the Director under the direct management of the executive branch, reporting directly to the Governor.

APPENDIX B

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION

Arson 1st/2nd/3rd Degree Arson of Residence/Business	Damage to Property Damage to Personal Property Damage to Business/Public Property with Explosive	Forgery and Counterfeiting Forgery of Checks/ID Objects Passing/Distributing Counterfeit Items Forgery Free Text
Assault Aggravated Assault/Aggravated Assault & Battery Public Officer, With/Without Weapon Intimidation Assault & Battery With Intent to Kill Stalking	Dangerous Drugs Distribution/Sale/Possession/ Trafficking of: Hallucinogen Heroin Opium Cocaine Synthetic Narcotics Marijuana Amphetamines Barbiturates Legend Drugs Imitation Controlled Substance Possession of Narcotic Equipment Crack Cocaine Methaqualone	Fraudulent Activities Mail Fraud or Other Swindling Impersonation False Statement Fraudulent Use of Credit Cards Insufficient Funds for Checks Dispose of Property under Lien Food Stamp Fraud Financial Transaction Card Fraud
Bribery Bribe Giving/Offering/Receiving Conflict of Interest Gratuity Giving/Offering/Receiving Kickback Giving/Offering/Receiving	Drunkenness	Gambling Bookmaking Card/Dice Operation Possession/Transportation/ Non-Registration of Gambling Device/Goods Establish Gambling Place
Burglary 1st/2nd/3rd Degree Forcible Entry to Residence/ Non-Residence Non-Forcible Entry to Residence/ Non-Residence Possession of Burglary Tools	Election Laws	Health/Safety Misbranded Drug/Food/Cosmetics Adulterated Drugs/Food/Cosmetics
Commercialized Sex Offenses Keeping/Frequenting House of Ill Fame Procurement for Prostitution Prostitution Promoting Prostitution of Minor Participating in Prostitution of Minor	Embezzlement	Homicide Willful Killing Family/Non-Family Willful Killing Public Officer Negligible Manslaughter W/Vehicle or Weapon Manslaughter, Vol. / Invol. Poisoning Murder Homicide by Child Abuse
Computer Crimes	Extortion Blackmail by Threatening: Injury to Person Damage to Property	Immigration Illegal Entry False Citizenship Smuggling Aliens
Conservation Animals/Birds/Fish Environment License Stamp Animal Fighting or Baiting	Family Offenses Neglect or Non-Support Cruelty Toward Child/Wife Bigamy Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor Criminal Domestic Violence Child Abuse Accepting Fee for Adoption	Invasion of Privacy Eavesdropping Divulge Eavesdropping Order Open Sealed Communication Trespassing or Wiretapping Telephone Harassment Illegal Use of Telephone
Crimes Against Persons Hazing Lynching Civil Rights	Flight/Escape Flight to Avoid Prosecution Aiding Prison Escape Harboring Escapee Escape or Attempted Escape	

Kidnapping

Kidnapping for Ransom
Kidnapping to Sexually Assault
Hostage for Escape
Abduction, No Ransom or Assault
Hijacking Aircraft

Larceny

Without Force
Shoplifting
Housebreaking
Grand Larceny
Pickpocket
Breaking Vehicle and Fraud/Petite
Larceny
Credit Card Theft

License Violation

Conducting Funeral Without License

Liquor

Manufacture/Sale/Possession of
Liquor
Purchase of Alcohol by a Minor

Lottery

Sports Tampering
Transmitting Wager Information

Miscellaneous Crimes

Accessory to a Felony
Criminal Conspiracy
Keeping Child Out of School
Misconduct in Office
Possession of Tools for Crime
Slander/Libel
Tattooing
Moral Decency

Obscene Materials

Manufacture/Sale/Mail/Possession
Distribution/Communication of
Obscene Materials
Disseminating Harmful Material to
Minor
Permit Minor to Violate Obscenity
Law

Obstructing Justice

Perjury
Contempt of Court
Misconduct of Judicial Officer
Contempt of Congress/Legislature
Failure to Appear

Obstructing Police

Resisting Officer
Obstructing Criminal Investigation
Making False Report
Evidence Destroying
Refusing to Aid Officer
Unauthorized Communication
with Prisoner
Failure to Report Crime
Threatening Life of Family of
Police Officers

Property Crimes

Trespassing
Unlawful Use of Property
Theft of Cable TV Service

Public Peace

Engaging in/Inciting Riot
Unlawful Assembly
False Fire Alarm
Harassing Communication
Desecrating Flag
Disorderly Conduct
Disturbing the Peace
Curfew Violation
Littering

Robbery

Robbery With or Without Weapon
Purse snatching
Bank Robbery
Highway Robbery
Armed Robbery

Sex Offenses

Fondling of Child
Homosexual Act
Incest with Minor
Indecent Exposure
Bestiality
Peeping Tom
Lewd Act on Child
Sexual Exploitation of Minor
Engage Child for Sexual Performance
Promote Sexual Performance by a
Child
Exposing Other to HIV Virus

Sexual Assault

Rape, With or Without Weapon
Sodomy
Statutory Rape
Carnal Abuse

Buggery

Intent to Ravish
Criminal Sexual Conduct
Spousal Sexual Battery

Smuggling

Contraband
In Prison
To Avoid Paying Duty

Spying/ Sabotage/Treason**Stolen Property**

Sale of Stolen Property
Transportation of Stolen Property
Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property

Stolen Vehicle

Theft/Sale/Stripping Stolen Vehicle
Receiving Stolen Vehicle
Interstate Transportation of
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle

Tax Revenue

Income/Sale/Liquor Tax Evasion
Tax Evasion

Traffic Offenses

Hit and Run
Transporting Dangerous Material
Felony Driving Under the Influence
Driving Under Influence/Suspension
Habitual Traffic Offenders
Failure to Stop for Officer
Driving Without a License

Vagrancy**Weapon Offenses**

Altering Weapon
Carrying Concealed/Prohibited
Teaching Use, Transporting or Using
Incendiary Device/Explosives
Firing/Selling Weapon
Threat to Burn/Bomb
Possession in Violent Offense
Discharge Firearm in Dwelling
Possession of Pistol after Conviction

APPENDIX C

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT

In 1968, the General Assembly enacted legislation, commonly referred to as the "Youthful Offender Act," to prescribe for the correction and treatment of youthful offenders (Section 24-19-10 through 24-19-160, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976). The following is a summary of the Act, with supplemental notes on the administration thereof:

A "youthful offender" is any male or female offender who is at least seventeen but less than twenty-five years of age at the time of conviction.

Within the Department of Corrections, there is a Youthful Offender Section which, through the end of the Fiscal Year 1988, carried out three primary functions: presentence investigation services and recommendations to the sentencing court; institutional services and supervision of youthful offenders committed to the Department's care; and aftercare services, i.e., parole of youthful offenders and professional supervision of the parolee. (The Department of Corrections contracted with the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services to perform the presentence and the parole and aftercare services effective July 1, 1988.)

In the administration of the Act, the courts may release a youthful offender to the Department prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days. A thorough presentence investigation report is made to the court for use in adjudication and sentencing. The report is a factual and diagnostic case study, which includes a clinical interpretation of the offender's present attitude, feelings, and emotional responses, together with an estimate of his/her prospects for change.

A youthful offender may be sentenced indefinitely (although the period may not exceed six years) to the custody of the Department. Upon sentencing, the youthful offender undergoes a series of interviews, a medical evaluation, psychological and educational testing, and is given an orientation on confinement within the Department. Youthful offenders are sent to minimum or medium security institutions. Work, education, and counseling programs are prescribed, and it is the offender's progress in such programs which ultimately decides when or if he/she will be moved into pre-release/work programs and eventually be conditionally released.

Parole of youthful offenders after they have served a portion of a court sentence is a conditional release of the offender. He/She remains under supervision, normally for a minimum of one year. Parole supervisors are responsible for providing constant, direct professional supervision of the youthful offender, as well as for organizing and developing the services of volunteers to assist in the aftercare program. Complaints against parolees are investigated and appropriate action taken when indicated. The Department may revoke an order of parole when the action is deemed necessary, and return the youthful offender parolee to a correctional institution for further treatment. A youthful offender is ultimately discharged unconditionally on or before six years from the date of his/her conviction.

The Act also provides that if the court finds the youthful offender will not derive benefit from treatment, the court may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable penalty provision. Offenders so sentenced are also placed in the custody of the Department of Corrections.

APPENDIX D

SUPERVISED FURLOUGH

South Carolina enacted a Supervised Furlough Program in 1981, and the General Assembly modified the program in 1983, 1986, 1987, and 1993. Following is a summary of the program as provided for in Sections 24-13-710 and 24-13-720 S.C. Code of Laws.

The South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) and the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) have developed a cooperative agreement for the operation of the Supervised Furlough I and II Programs. These programs permit carefully screened and selected inmates who have served the mandatory minimum sentence as required by law or have not committed any one of certain specified crimes to be released on furlough prior to parole eligibility or maximum release eligibility under the supervision of the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services. These exclusionary crimes are:

Murder; armed robbery; assault and battery with intent to kill; kidnapping; conspiracy to kidnap; criminal sexual conduct 1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree; assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct 1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree; engaging child for sexual performance; lewd act on a child under 14 (attempting or committing); criminal sexual conduct with a minor (attempting or committing); arson 1st degree; drug trafficking section 44-53-370(e); burglary 1st degree; burglary 2nd degree section 16-11-312(b); voluntary manslaughter.

In addition, an inmate must not be serving a sentence enhanced under the habitual offender act section 17-25-45. Neither can he/she be serving on one of the following "old" offenses: Burglary, amended June 30, 1985, section 16-3-310; rape, repealed in 1977 section 16-3-630; assault with intent to ravish, repealed section 16-3-640; and accessory before the fact or attempt to commit any of the above. Inmates serving a Youthful Offender Act sentence and those imprisoned for contempt of court are also excluded.

The statute further provides that to be eligible for the program, an inmate must: (1) maintain a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to consideration for placement; (2) demonstrate to Department of Corrections' officials a general desire to become a law-abiding member of society; (3) satisfy any other reasonable requirements imposed upon him/her by the Department; and (4) have an identifiable need for and willingness to participate in authorized community-based programs and rehabilitative services. For SFI releases, Section 24-13-710 stipulates that the inmate must have been committed to the State Department of Corrections with a total sentence of five years or less as the first or second adult commitment for a criminal offense for which the inmate received a sentence of one year or more. For SFII releases, Section 24-13-720 stipulates not only that the inmate must have served six months disciplinary free, but also must be within six months of the expiration of sentence.

The Department of Corrections has established certain criteria which must be met by an otherwise eligible inmate: must not have any outstanding warrants, holds, wanteds, or detainers; must not have been removed from a designated facility nor from participation in the Addictions Treatment Unit nor a community program within the six months prior to the inmate's eligibility date for supervised furlough nor have committed a new offense with a sentence of 91 days or more while on a community program; must not be released directly from a psychiatric unit; must not have escaped or been returned from escape within six months of eligibility; must not currently be a participant in the Extended Work, Addictions Treatment Unit, nor Shock Incarceration Programs; must not have a pending major disciplinary action; and must have a residence in South Carolina verified and approved by the SCDPPPS.

When placed in the Supervised Furlough Program, an inmate comes under the supervision of agents of the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services who ensure the inmate's compliance with the rules, regulations, and conditions of the program, as well as monitoring the inmate's employment and participation in prescribed and authorized rehabilitative programs. The inmate will stay on the program until parole eligibility or expiration of sentence.

On August 26, 1993, as a result of a suit filed by SCDC inmates during the previous fiscal year relating to the eligibility (selection) criteria and exclusion of violent offenders from participation on the Supervised Furlough II (SFII) Program, the South Carolina State Supreme Court ruled that all inmates, sentenced prior to the June 15, 1993, legislative change to Section 24-13-720 (i.e. SFII) of the law, should be released if they met the minimum basic requirements of that section (i.e., not serving a life sentence, within six(6) months of expiration of sentence, and maintained a clear disciplinary record for at least six (6) months prior to placements on the program). In September 1993, 190 inmates were released as ordered; however, on November 8, 1993, the South Carolina State Supreme Court further clarified that there was no ex post facto violation in applying the amended statute's criteria (i.e., June 15, 1993, revision to Section 24-13-720) to individuals who committed offenses before its effective date. Therefore, the SCDC discontinued any further court ordered early releases under SFII.

On March 14, 1995, the SCDC "suspended" further placement of inmates on the Supervised Furlough Programs.

APPENDIX E

EARNED WORK CREDIT PROGRAM

The Earned Work Credit (EWC) Program had its beginning in the Litter Control Program, Act 496, 1978, which substantially rewrote Section 24-13-230, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976. Currently, the SCDC Director is authorized to allow a reduction of time served by inmates assigned to a productive duty assignment, or who are regularly enrolled in academic, technical, or vocational training programs.

The Earned Work Credit Program is a behavioral program to accustom inmates to work and instill a work ethic by rewarding those who are productively employed.

The Director has determined the amount of credit to be earned for each duty classification or enrollment and has published SCDC Policy 1700.1, which prescribes the guidelines and procedures for the management and administration of the program. At the end of the fiscal year, approximately 260 types of jobs in SCDC institutions were described and approved.

There are four job classification levels. Earned Work Credit is awarded on the basis of these classifications and work performed in the assigned job. An inmate must work at least five hours per day or at least 25 hours per week to be considered "full time" and awarded Earned Work Credits. The job classification levels are:

Level 2: One Earned Work Credit for each two days worked.

Level 3: One Earned Work Credit for each three days worked.

Level 5: One Earned Work Credit for each five days worked.

Level 7: One Earned Work Credit for each seven days worked.

Most of the jobs available to inmates fall into the following broad categories: cafeteria and food service, construction, education, farm work, industrial jobs in prison industries, institutional maintenance, printers and photographers, public works projects, recreation, and staff clerical support. Additionally, some inmates are in community placement (work release, extended work release, and supervised furlough) and may be engaged in any one of hundreds of jobs found in their local community.

There are limitations on the Earned Work Credit Program. Some of these are: anyone serving a life sentence for murder, convicted after 5/21/85, with a mandatory twenty years to serve before parole eligibility, is now prohibited from earning credits under the program; educational credits are not available to any individual convicted of a crime designated as violent in Section 16-1-60, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976; persons sentenced under the Shock Incarceration Program or the Youthful Offender Act, and inmates serving sentences under the Interstate Corrections Compact in South Carolina, are not eligible for EWC; the maximum annual credit for both work and educational credits is limited to 180 days.

The profile of inmates at each job classification level of productive work on June 30, 1995, was as follows:

<u>Level</u>	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>	<u>No. of Inmates</u>
Two: One day credit for each two days worked	5,559	20	5,579 (28.6%)
Three: One day credit for each three days worked	4,273	59	4,332 (22.2%)
Five: One day credit for each five days worked	2,684	92	2,776 (14.2%)
Seven: One day credit for each seven days worked	1,598	111	1,709 (8.8%)
Unassigned/Not Earning Credit*	5,129	0	5,129 (26.2%)
Total	19,243	282	19,525 (100.0%)

*Inmates undergoing transfer, reception and evaluation processing, administrative disciplinary action, unassigned, or on Death Row.

Earned Work Credits have the effect of reducing the SCDC population level (by reducing the time served of released inmates) and operational costs. Between July 1, 1993, and June 30, 1995, a total of 11,843 inmates were released from SCDC. Of that number, 8,213 inmates (69.3%) had their time served reduced via the productive work provisions of the Litter Control Program.

APPENDIX F

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

30-Day Pre-Release Program

Inmates who complete their sentences or are conditionally paroled, participate in this program. It offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions at the Watkins Pre-Release Center, State Park Correctional Center (women), and the Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center. Inmates on the 30-Day Pre-Release Program do not work in the community.

Community Work and Educational Programs

Inmates participating in the Short-Term Work Program, Regular Work Program, and Educational Program (terminated May, 1995) work in the community during the day and reside in SCDC work centers. These programs have similar selection criteria but differ in terms of the inmates' remaining time to serve before eligibility for parole or other forms of release.

Extended Work Program

This program, even though further placements were suspended March, 1995, allows the exceptional work program inmate to continue employment in the community and reside with an approved community sponsor. Program participants continue to be responsible to the work center while under direct supervision of local agents of the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services through a contractual arrangement between the two agencies.

Furlough Program

"AA" custody inmates within the Department were eligible to apply for 48-hour home visit furloughs four times during the year: Easter, July 4th, Labor Day, and Christmas prior to their termination on February 24, 1995.

Furloughs, prior to their termination on February 24, 1995, were granted for inmates to attend the funeral of an immediate family member, visit a critically/terminally ill family member, obtain outside medical services not otherwise available within the Department, contact prospective employers, or secure a suitable residence for use upon release or parole, or participate in educational/training programs in the community.

Work Camp Program /Labor Crews

The Work Camp Program and Labor Crews are designed to provide a cost effective inmate labor force to contracting agencies, counties, municipalities, public educational facilities, and public service districts utilizing minimum security inmates. All labor crews, to include Work Camp labor crews, are utilized by contracting agencies to provide labor for the purpose of public improvement. Inmates assigned to the Work Camp Program are non-violent offenders with a sentence of eight years or less with no limiting physical or mental conditions. Work Camp designation terminated in June, 1995.

Early Release Programs

These programs, until suspension on March 14, 1995, allowed for the early release of inmates from the South Carolina Department of Corrections prior to parole or expiration of sentence in order to alleviate prison overcrowding and to continue treatment in the community while under the supervision of the South Carolina Department of Probation, Pardon and Parole Services. As provided by legislation and those agreements between the SCDC and SCDPPPS, inmates were released to the Supervised Furlough I, Supervised Furlough II, Emergency Powers Act I, and Emergency Powers Act II, Supervised Furlough II/Emergency Powers Act I, and Court Ordered Release Programs.

Community Residential Program

Inmates participating in the work program may be further placed at one of the community residential homes provided under contract with the Alston Wilkes Society, a non-profit eleemosynary organization that assists active inmates and those released from the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

APPENDIX G

SOUTH CAROLINA SHOCK INCARCERATION PROGRAM

The Shock Probation Program was authorized in South Carolina under the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act of 1986. The law governing this program was repealed in June 1990, when a new, but similar, Shock Incarceration Program was implemented. Previously, judges sentenced offenders directly to the program. This legislation allowed corrections' officials to select offenders who have already been sentenced to the Department of Corrections. The purpose of the change was to ensure that the program would reduce prison crowding by diverting young non-violent offenders with no previous incarceration experience from prison. In September, 1992, the law was expanded to increase the age eligibility from 17 - 25 to 17 - 29. On June 7, 1995, the General Assembly passed legislation again making Shock Incarceration a sentencing alternative for use by judges only; effective January 1, 1996.

There are currently two ways an offender can be placed in the Shock Incarceration Program. The first is for the South Carolina Department of Corrections to select qualified participants. Offenders received through reception centers who meet the eligibility criteria and volunteer to participate are reviewed by a Shock Incarceration Screening Committee. Applications and recommendations of the committee are referred to the Division of Community Services, as of April, 1995, for approval. (Prior to this date, the Division of Classification was responsible for this program.) Before the final decision is made, information received from law enforcement officials and victims is considered. To be eligible for Shock Incarceration, an inmate must:

- Be less than 30 at the time of admission to SCDC;
- Be eligible for parole in two years or less, or if unsentenced, subject to being sentenced to five years or more or being revoked from probation;
- Have no violent convictions as defined in Section 16-1-60 or by the Department of Corrections;
- Have no prior incarceration in an adult state correctional facility or Shock Probation Incarceration Program;
- Be physically and mentally able to participate;
- Have no major detainers, wanteds, or holds pending.

A second way an offender can be placed in the Shock Incarceration Program is through a court referral. Judges can sentence eligible offenders to the Department of Corrections for a period of 15 working days for evaluation in a South Carolina Department of Corrections' reception center. The Department of Corrections, in conjunction with the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services, prepares a presentence evaluation report for the Judge and returns the offender to court with recommendations for sentencing. Based on these recommendations the judge may sentence an offender to the Shock Incarceration Program. The offender can then be transferred immediately to the South Carolina Department of Corrections. Bedspace is normally available for placement in the program within two weeks of arrival. Judges who do not want to delay sentencing can make a recommendation for the Shock Incarceration Program on the commitment order. These cases are handled through the Department of Corrections selection process and Judges are advised of the disposition of each case.

The mission of the Shock Incarceration Program is to change lives by instilling discipline, positive attitude, value, and behavior. The goals are to:

- Deter crime by making a future offense a more onerous threat;
- Habilitate the offender;
- Improve self-esteem, self-control, and ability to cope with challenging and stressful situations by experiencing strict, but not harsh, discipline;

- Provide opportunities for self-discipline, hard work, physical well-being, education, counseling, and training to address problems related to criminality such as substance abuse/addiction, and job seeking skills;
- Punish by placing the offender in a more severe alternative than such community sanctions as probation;
- Manage risk by selecting high-risk, non-violent offenders, to age 30, who otherwise would serve a regular incarcerative sentence;
- Reduce crowding and cut costs through this alternative to long-term incarceration.

In Shock Incarceration, adult offenders from the ages of 17 to 29 are confined at a South Carolina Department of Corrections' facility for 90 days during which time the offender participates in an intensive program of discipline, work, strenuous physical activities, and programs. When they successfully complete Shock Incarceration, offenders are automatically paroled and supervised in the community by the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services.

The South Carolina Shock Incarceration Program incorporates approximately seven hours of meaningful employment each day, Monday through Friday. Not only does the Department benefit from the offender's labor at the institution, but numerous city, state, and federal agencies benefit as well. This provides meaningful employment and also creates a sense of acceptance and good feelings from the community.

Squads of offenders have worked on projects cutting trees for fence posts, building and repairing fences, clearing drainage ditches and cleaning trash along public highways, providing labor crews for the local recreation department, as well as grounds maintenance/lawn mowing, and other projects for the institutions. More recent projects have involved the reclamation of the old inmate cemetery on Elmwood Avenue in Columbia, providing assistance to the Department Training Academy in developing an outdoor physical training course, relocation of several state agency offices, and assisting the Clemson Experimental Station in maintaining orchards. During severe emergencies, such as Hurricane Hugo and flooding, they cleared highways and built dams to protect property.

Following a full day of work, offenders participate for three hours in educational programs and study each weekday. The South Carolina Department of Corrections is especially proud of the work being done in the educational sphere and the success in helping many non-high school graduates, entering the program earn their High School Equivalency Certificates. In addition, offenders participated in structured programs for substance abuse, life skills, and release planning.

The South Carolina Department of Corrections presently operates a 192-bed Shock Incarceration Unit for males at Wateree River Correctional Institution and a 29-bed Shock Incarceration Unit for females at the Women's Correctional Institution. The program has been successful in diverting non-violent offenders from longer prison sentences and as a result saved the South Carolina Department of Corrections 2.6 million dollars in the first year under the new law. In 1991 the Thames Unit for men was doubled in size increasing the estimated savings to 6 million dollars per year. This does not take into account the cost reduction of keeping repeat offenders out of the system or the benefit of the labor that the inmates provide.

During the FY 94-95 a total of 697 male and female inmates were placed in this program. In the same period, 809 Shock Incarceration participants completed the program and were paroled. Most current recidivism data show that about 19.8% female and 29.9% male participants had returned to SCDC after serving their sentences in the Shock Incarceration Program.

APPENDIX H

SOUTH CAROLINA'S TEN REGIONAL COUNCILS (PLANNING DISTRICTS)

In 1971, local governments throughout the state formed regional councils - sometimes called planning districts - to act on their behalf. The councils provide a variety of services requested by their local governments, including grants administration, economic development assistance, and planning and management assistance. The services vary from region to region, depending on local needs and priorities. The councils do not pass legislation, enforce laws or levy taxes. Their goal is to work with local governments and public agencies to increase efficiency and effectiveness.

Presently, the ten regional councils are composed of the following counties:

1. Appalachian Council of Governments - Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg.
2. Upper Savannah Council of Governments - Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Saluda. (Edgefield county is in the SCDC Midlands Correctional Region.)
3. Catawba Regional Planning Council - Chester, Lancaster, York, and Union. (Chester and Lancaster counties are in the SCDC Midlands Correctional Region.)
4. Central Midlands Regional Planning Council - Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, and Richland.
5. Lower Savannah Council of Governments - Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, and Orangeburg. (Allendale County is in the SCDC Coastal Correctional Region.)
6. Santee-Lynches Council for Governments - Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter.
7. Pee Dee Regional Council of Governments - Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, and Marlboro.
8. Waccamaw Regional Planning and Development Council - Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg.
9. Berkeley - Charleston - Dorchester Council of Governments - Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester.
10. Lowcountry Council of Governments - Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, and Jasper.

APPENDIX I

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

The General Assembly has divided the state into sixteen judicial circuits, and prescribed that one judge shall be elected from the first, second, sixth, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth circuits, and two judges shall be elected from each of the others. These judges are elected by the General Assembly for a term of six years, as are six additional circuit judges without regard to county or circuit of residence. The Circuit Court is a general trial court with original jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. Currently, the sixteen judicial circuits are composed of the following counties:

- 1: Calhoun...Dorchester...Orangeburg
- 2: Aiken...Bamberg...Barnwell
- 3: Clarendon...Lee...Sumter...Williamsburg
- 4: Chesterfield...Darlington...Dillon...Marlboro
- 5: Kershaw...Richland
- 6: Chester...Fairfield...Lancaster
- 7: Cherokee...Spartanburg
- 8: Abbeville...Greenwood...Laurens...Newberry
- 9: Charleston...Berkeley
- 10: Anderson...Oconee
- 11: Edgefield...Lexington...McCormick...Saluda
- 12: Florence...Marion
- 13: Greenville...Pickens
- 14: Allendale...Beaufort...Colleton...Hampton...Jasper
- 15: Georgetown...Horry
- 16: Union...York